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VOLUME L. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1890—TEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

EXTRA.

"SPOOKS" EXPOSED.

"Tribune" Men Unmask a Gang of Bogus "Ghost-Raisers."

CAPTURED IN SPIRIT GARB.

The Reporters Bag Their Game in the Very Midst of a Seance.

"CABINET" EXCHANGED FOR CELL.

Mrs. Sawyer, Medium; Bouncer Burk; Miss Rainger, "Spook."

THE FRUIT OF SIX WEEKS OF PLANNING.

Miss Kittie Rainger, a "spirit from the other world," Mrs. Carrie M. Sawyer, medium, and Frank Burk, manager, "bouncer," and "magnetist," were exposed by TRIBUNE reporters in the midst of a seance at No. 30 Ogden avenue last night. The circumstances of the exposure were dramatic in the extreme, and were brought to a fitting climax by the clang of the patrol wagon. The captured spirit and those who had invoked her were carted off to the Harrison Street Station, locked up for the night, and will be brought before Justice Prindiville this morning to answer a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. George Burk, the "bouncer's" son, was arrested for assault and battery in attempting to rescue the "spirit" from her captors, but was permitted to remain overnight in the house to care for Miss Della Burk, the medium's daughter, who is seriously ill.

MRS. SAWYER AND "MAUDIE."

The capture and arrest form the final chapter in a remarkable story. Mrs. Sawyer, whose fame as a medium is as wide as the continent, has been giving nightly and daily séances in Chicago for six months. Such has been her success that Mr. Burk, her manager, recently took a lease on the house for a year from May 1.

Last night there were nineteen people, men and women, in her front parlor. Fourteen were ardent believers in her power. Three were TRIBUNE reporters, supposed from their frequent attendance to be believers also. One was a detective in league with the reporters. Another proved to be a skeptic, who came to the aid of the newspaper men and detective in the dramatic scene which closed the séance. Each had paid $1 admission. It was what Manager Burk before the denouement called a select séance—there was $19 in it.

The lights had been turned down to a ghostly dimness. A portly woman took a seat at the piano in place of Miss Della Sawyer, who, but for her sickness, would have furnished the music. To her accompaniment the circle sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee." Spirits, at first evanescent, began to appear, while the musical voice of "Little Maudie," the medium's cabinet spirit, came from the box-like inclosure in which Mrs. Sawyer had been confined. A pleasant excitation thrilled the believers. A feeling of expectancy ran through the others.

THE CLIMAX.

Then the spirits became stronger in their materialization. They emerged from the soft folds of the heavy curtains in front of the cabinet and entered the parlor. Courtney H. Horine's two daughters, Gertie and Jessie, whom he buried years ago, revisited him and held up their spiritual mouths for his kisses as they had once done their material lips. A Mr. Greerson's father and mother came to see him and consoled him for his childish disobedience. A Mr. Dedham's dead wife assured him of her undying love despite their bodily separation. Others received visitations—a dozen or more. Then one of the reporters, who had been flirting for weeks with the spook of a lost sweetheart, "Susie," was called toward the curtains by Mr. Burk.

"Mr. Oldham," said Mr. Burk, using one of the reporter's *nom de spirite*, "your Susie is here." Mr. Burk was sitting near the curtains on the right of the room, where he could catch the whispered announcements of the spiritual visitors and make them known.

"SUSIE" WAS FLESH AND BLOOD.

"Susie, do you love me still?" asked the reporter, as he met the fair ghost near the cabinet.

"Yes," she whispered, tapping his arm with a light spiritual love-tap.

No sooner had she answered than the reporter put his arm around her waist and cried:

"Light!"

The scene which followed was like an act from a melodrama. As a flash-light, struck on the instant by another reporter, pierced the darkness "Susie" shrieked. It was a shriek that would have done credit to any ghost that ever waked the shadows of a graveyard. It brought Mr. Burk to her help in an instant. It brought the whole circle to its feet in wild confusion. But the detective, John Broderick of the Central Detail, laid a hand on Mr. Burk. That not sufficing he whipped his elastic billy a few times over his arms.

But the scene was not yet finished. The reporter who struck the light was making his way to the front door to signal Detective Ben Williams outside and call the patrol wagon. As he opened the parlor door leading into the hallway young George Burk rushed in, his coat off, his fists before him—the picture of a rescuing hero. He played his part well. He had not acted the part of the Craven in "Woman Against Woman" to no purpose. But his headlong entrance was cut short by the third reporter, an old Princeton College football man, who grappled with him and silenced him.

The signal to Williams had by this time had its effect. He entered with two brawny officers in uniform, and the thing was done.

"SUSIE" MAKES TEARFUL CONFESSION.

In the meantime the struggles and cries of the spirit "Susie" in the arms of her captor were piteous. She sought to escape until she became hysterical.

"O, let me go," she pleaded. "Mrs. Sawyer got me into this. I came to nurse Della, who used to act my part herself. I've only done it for three weeks. I will never do it again. I know it's wicked. O, let me go!"

Again and again she tried to break away. When her beautiful blonde spirit-wig was torn off and her glossy brown hair exposed she burst into a flood of tears and drew the white, filmy covering with which she was clothed about her face to prevent that from being seen. When this was taken off she cried again at the thought of being exposed in a bifurcated skirt.

"Mrs. Sawyer is the one to blame," she cried in her shame. "She told me it would be fun to hoodwink people, and I thought so till tonight. I see how wrong it is now. Don't take me to the station. I've never been in a station. O, let me go!"

Her dress, the dress she wears as a real girl, was brought down from the third story by one of the officers. While she was donning it in the rear parlor, she said, through her tears:

"Mrs. Sawyer is the guilty one. She's been acting the male ghost. I will tell everything, if you let me go. O, let me go!"

Mrs. Sawyer had skipped out of the cabinet at the first breeze of the squall, slipped through the rear parlor door into the hallway, and made her way up-stairs. But in the cabinet she had left abundant evidence that her confederate was truthful in the statement that the medium had personated ghosts. Her shoes were there on the floor. She had removed them to imitate the noiseless tread of spirits. Her confederate's feet had been incased in soft knit slippers. A lot of toggery was there, too. She had used it for various unearthly characters she represented. It was dumped in the patrol wagon along with the blonde wig, the white wrapping, and the slippers of the girl.

Among the witnesses not already named whose nerves were jostled by the unexpected outcome of the séance were Andrew Heiberg, No. 6720 Wentworth avenue; C. H. Millisdaugh, Englewood; E. W. Grawfly and wife, Halsted and Twelfth streets; F. N. Foster, No. 29 Sheldon street; and Francis Whitney, No. 11 Park avenue, the skeptic who gave aid in the events succeeding the exposure. The people who have been paying their money to be duped were told by Detective Williams to go home and reflect before putting themselves in so ridiculous a plight again.

TAKEN TO THE STATION.

Finally, the ghost having been properly dressed, Mrs. Sawyer having put on a stylish wrap and stunning bonnet, Mr. Burk having thrown an elegant overcoat over his shoulders, the party, captured and captors, filed out of the house. Young George Burk was left behind on parole to attend Miss Sawyer.

A crowd had gathered on the sidewalk. It was made up of neighbors who had long marveled at Mrs. Sawyer's power over the other world, street boys who grinned as the ghost passed through them, and lingering members of the circle which had witnessed the catastrophe to their faith in spooks.

"Gelang!" called the driver of the patrol-wagon to his horses, and they bounded away to the Harrison Street Station. It was as odd a lot of arrests as a patrol-wagon ever carried.

"How we have been cheated!" said one of the former enthusiasts, as the wagon rumbled around the corner.

But the other believers who still stood around looked dazed as men and women do when they are suddenly confronted with a crisis in their beliefs.

At the Harrison Street Station Mr. Horine made strenuous efforts to have the arrested Spiritualists released, but failed. In the trumpery displayed at the station were a pillow-case, a small linen bag much the worse for want of washing, and a pile of gauze, crêpe, mosquito netting, shoes, slippers, wigs, and false hair.

A plain pasteboard cross daubed with luminous paint, which had served to give immortal light in the parlor, capped the heap. The cross was about six inches high and four inches wide. The arms were about an inch in width. The false hair captured included a set of coarse, black, long chin whiskers and a wig of tow-colored curls. A loose gauze gown was daubed in lines and spots with luminous paint. Otherwise it was muddy-brown with dirt. Two white crêpe veils were crumpled into a long string, but easily unrolled. A white cheese-cloth shawl about six feet long was wrapped around a pair of blue knit slippers, with felt soles. The foot that squeezed into one of them was a No. 4½, D. A pair of corsets marked "G." and a green cloth bodice trimmed with black velvet made up the bundle of captured paraphernalia.

The bail of each was fixed at $300.

THE MEDIUM AND HER MANAGER.

How Mrs. Sawyer Sets the Net and Mr. Burk Takes Out the Fish.

Until stranded last night Mrs. Sawyer was sailing before the wind. She brought from New York, St. Louis, and San Francisco a notoriety for remarkable séances, which served to introduce her to a portion of the local colony of Spiritualists, and she backed up the reputation so well that she was soon playing to a crowded parlor nightly and to secret visitors at all hours of the day. In her six months' run she took in several thousand dollars openly and an unknown sum otherwise.

Nothing like her power over the spiritual world had before been made manifest in Chicago. Other mediums, closeted in a cabinet, had caused faces to show at the cabinet window. Some had shown full human figures in the cabinet door. And now and then a still bolder artist had trotted a spirit around the circle of astonished onlookers. But, faces or figures, the materialized shades had been timid, flitting, and occasional. If they could speak at all their voices were gutteral whispers without distinguishing identity. So unprofitable, in consequence, had become the business of "materializing" mediums in Chicago that they had nearly all been forced to take to trances, slate-writing, table-turning, and "rappings" to earn their salt.

But Mrs. Sawyer's control over the departed was such as to make the older and more common-place practices stale. She could call a troop of spirits into the center of her circle and persuade them to move about familiarly among her guests. At short notice she could supply any individual spirit a visitor might wish to see. And under handy circumstances at her public and always at her private séances her spooks could converse, kiss, and caress. If an old man had lost a grandchild Mrs. Sawyer could put the little prattler on his knee again. If a wife had been shorn too early of her husband Mrs. Sawyer could summon him to break the sorrow of her widowhood. If a tender young man were strewing violets on a sweetheart's grave Mrs. Sawyer could restore her, her hand still soft, her lips warm, her heart beating. In short, Mrs. Sawyer could materialize anything to order, and even go the order a few chips better.

THE INVESTIGATION BEGUN.

When reports of Mrs. Sawyer's wonderful performances first reached THE TRIBUNE no attention was paid them. But when it was learned that such excellent and well-to-do persons as Courtney H. Horine of Horine Bros., the Stock-Yards commission men, Mrs. Mary Miles of Hyde Park, T. A. Beckman of the North Side, and Mrs. Cora Porter of Ashland avenue, to say nothing of numerous others, were growing infatuated, it was deemed time to investigate. After New York's scandal over Mme. Dias De Bar there were reasons why Chicago should not furnish a successor in folly to Luther R. Marsh.

Sunday night six weeks ago, accordingly, a reporter visited Mrs. Sawyer to look over the ground. After an introduction as "Thomas Oldham, weather-map maker for Board of Trade speculators," and consequently not averse on better acquaintance to a spiritualistic tip on the markets, Mrs. Sawyer handed him her card. It read:

CARRIE M. SAWYER,
30 OGDEN AVENUE.
MATERIALIZING SEANCES.

PRIVATE SITTINGS BY APPOINTMENT.	TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, AND THURSDAY AFTERNOONS AT 2 O'CLOCK.

The secret of Mrs. Sawyer's success was partially apparent in her person and conversation. She was quick-witted and shrewd under a cloak of gentleness and sympathy. She directed the talk without seeming to do so, and in an easy, pleasant way—which under other circumstances might not only have concealed her purpose but left no memory—she learned some incidents in the mapmaker's past, which the spirits afterwards somehow learned, too. She was a plump little woman of uncertain age, with short blonde curls failing softly over her head, and capable of being sisterly, motherly, or otherly as exigency might require. It took time for anyone to learn that those pretty curls were a skillfully-fitted wig.

A burly, well-fed, and well-clothed man, entered.

"Mr. Burk, Mr. Oldham," said Mrs. Sawyer. "Mr. Burk is my manager," she explained. "I have neither head nor heart for business. But, of course, in this world, one must do something to live."

Mrs. Sawyer did not add that besides acting as her manager Mr. Burk was also passing as her husband. But Mr. "Oldham" was a young man and there was no "Mrs." on the card she had handed him.

Mr. Burk also had a card. He did not offer it to Mrs. Sawyer's visitor. He gave it, however to a lady who called later. And it was:

FRANK BURK,
MAGNETIST.

An odd card for Frank Burk, an ex-pilot on the Mississippi, who had cultivated only brawn and tan until Mrs. Sawyer picked him up in St. Louis a few years ago!

"Come Tuesday night, Mr. Oldham," said Mrs. Sawyer, at the leave-taking. "I am sorry a day must pass. But we have arranged for a private séance tomorrow night."

"One dollar for the public séances—special terms, according to arrangement, for private ones," said Mr. Burk at the door.

One had thrown the net. The other was to take out the fish.

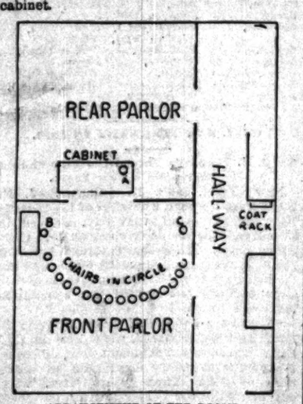
SPIRITS CHARMINGLY MATERIAL.

A Specimen Seance—"Maudie's" Services as Interpreter Not Always Necessary.

That Tuesday night séance was a rich specimen of many subsequent ones.

Mr. Burk met the visitors at the door, and, when they had left their overcoats and cloaks in the hallway, ushered them into the front parlor. In the meantime he had brought to a show-down all he did not know well enough to trust for their dollars to the close of the evening. In the parlor Mrs. Sawyer passed from one to another with agreeable chat. Little incidents reminded her of this picture on the wall or that photograph on the mantel or piano; they were works of spirit art and there was quite a gallery. Would Mr. Burk afterwards be gross enough to set a price on one in which she had thus innocently excited interest?

At 1 o'clock, the parlor being filled, Mr. Burk locked the front door, put out the light in the hallway, and, entering the parlor, closed the door. He arranged the chairs in a semi-circle, facing the back parlor, and dexterously contrived to seat the people as he wished—chronic converts being placed forward on the ends, untried visitors rearward in the center. Stepping to the open double doorway between the parlors he drew apart two heavy dark curtains and exposed a cabinet.



ARRANGEMENT OF THE ROOMS.
A—Mrs. Sawyer.
B—Delle's usual place.
C—Frank Burk.

"Ladies and gentlemen, we would like you to examine the cabinet," he said.

The strangers present walked into it through a doorway in front and thumped its pine walls after the manner of strangers. It was a plain box, without aperture except the doorway, and its only furniture was a stool.

"You wish to examine its exterior?" volunteered Mr. Burk. "Walk right around it, then."

But it blocked the double doorway. He gave it a push, shifting it far enough into the back parlor to permit the inspectors to pass between its corners and the jambs of the folding doors. The back parlor was in darkness, but the strangers again got in some good blind thumping on the exterior. They returned to their seats satisfied. And Mr. Burk—why, he forgot to move the cabinet back in place and thus close the openings between the corners and jambs!

Mrs. Sawyer entered the cabinet and sat down on the stool in the far corner from the doorway. She had no sooner done so than a child's voice issued with greetings to the company. It was a sweet treble voice, so different from Mrs. Sawyer's mellow contralto as to be startling from the sudden contrast.

"Good-evening, Maudie," said Mrs. Cora Porter from the circle, familiarly.

"O, Aunt Cora," responded the voice, "you shouldn't have got your feet wet today. You will kill yourself running around doing charity in weather like this."

"That's so, you wise child," answered Mrs. Porter reflectively. "But how did you know I was out today?"

"Tut!" laughed the voice, "I know everything."

Courtney H. Horine, F. N. Foster, No. 29 Sheldon place, a Mr. McCampbell of St. Louis, and other old stagers exchanged greetings with the voice. It called Mr. Horine "Uncle Harry," and Mr. McCampbell "Mac."

"MAUDIE" ACTS AS INTERPRETER.

"That's Maudie," explained Mr. Burk for the benefit of the uninitiated, "one of the controlled—Mrs. Sawyer's familiar spirit. You will observe that Mrs. Sawyer's power over the spirit-child is such that she can materialize its vocal organs perfectly. It will act this evening as interpreter between you and the spirit world. Isn't that so, Maudie?"

"La, Mr. Burk, of course," chirruped "Maudie."

Mr. Burk did not appear offended, and some others may have been gratified that she called him "Mr." while she had pet names for them. Was not "Little Maudie" Mrs. Sawyer's familiar spirit?

"If we are to have any materialization they will begin soon," now said Mr. Burk, making a little set speech. "We can never promise that there will be any. It depends on certain conditions, among which the positive and negative forces exerted by those in the circle are important. I notice that there are more gentlemen than ladies here, which seems to be a peculiarity of our evening séances in Chicago. Consequently, the positive force being the stronger, we may expect more female spirits than males. At the afternoon séances, where the ladies are in excess, the case is usually the reverse."

Mr. Burk then adjusted the front parlor lights. He turned down to a star an open jet on the chandelier, so that the dark curtains before the circle looked like opaque space. He arranged a shaded jet so that it threw a slight shimmer behind the circle, and thus intensified the gloom in front. A Mr. Tomans, a young man of the neighborhood, sat down at the piano and played "Come, Gentle Spirits." Mr. Burk took a seat near the curtain in advance of the right end of the circle. It was a good position in case of emergency.

The materializing séance began. Strange lights gleamed up and down the seam and sides of the curtains. Voices came out of the darkness. A comfortable feeling of expectancy touched up the nerves of the old spiritualistic rounders, a creepy sensation thrilled the new attendants. Suddenly two figures in glimmering white, a young man and a young woman, burst noiselessly from the shadow of the curtains. They advanced with rhythmic motion into the center of the circle. Separating himself for a moment from his companion, the young man seized a guitar which stood by the piano. Then he rejoined her, locked his left arm around her waist, and with his right hand held aloft the guitar, its butt poised above the onlookers, the neck only in the spirit's grip. Mr. Tomans struck up the "Spectral Dance" to the accompaniment of the midair guitar. Followed by awe-smothered exclamations the weird minstrels faded through the curtains.

"Don't talk nonsense to me any more," said Mrs. Porter in a hysteric aside to her son, a young skeptic from New York, whom she had brought around. "No human hand could have played that guitar extended wrong side foremost as it was."

"Right, Mrs. Porter; it was an unanswerable argument," said Mr. Foster.

"A miracle for the unbeliever," added Mr. Horine, breathing hard.

Young Mr. Porter, who had never seen Billy Marston, the song-and-dance man, in his great one-hand banjo act, was dumb.

QUITE MATERIAL MANIFESTATIONS.

Features now followed thickly which explained all Mrs. Sawyer's success not accounted for by her own personality. Spirits were sent forth to each one in the circle known to her or Mr. Burk. The immaterial world was almost depopulated to play on the weakness of the material. Mr. Horine's two buried daughters and his dead mother revisited him. They put their arms around his neck and kissed him. And a flame of his school-boy days, who had left a memory in his heart, pillowed her head for a brief sweet instant on his breast. She might have lingered longer had not "Maudie" mischievously cried, "Don't tell auntie—some people can't understand," and thus brought to the cattle-broker a vision of Mrs. Horine, who was spending the winter in the West, that banished the fair ghost. Mrs. Porter's three lost children made her motherly tears flow afresh, and numerous departed poor people, on whom she had bestowed her charity, came back to thank her. Mr. Foster found himself again in the embraces of a bride snatched away in the honeymoon. Mr. McCampbell's second wife came to see him, and she brought along her first husband to show him that he need have no scruples in succumbing to the arrows of a new Cupid. Miss Lucy Spinner of Elizabeth street, was called to the edge of the curtain and her feet were purred by a lost tabby.

At intervals a general incident would break the monotony of personal visitations. Aramini, the Egyptian, who had lain a silent mummy in the Great Pyramid for 3,000 years, all at once found himself chattering in the parlor at No. 30 Ogden avenue.

"A signal test of Mrs. Sawyer's power over time—and also the vocal organs," observed Mr. Burk reverently.

And the sensation was really too impressive to expect any one to note that Aramini spoke English with a Yankee twang and was garmented like a Uhlich's-Hall masquerader at the waiters' annual blow-out.

A steam-whistle, followed by the choo-choo of a rushing railroad train, sounded in the cabinet. Then there was a deafening rumble as of roughly ridden cross-ties.

"Have any of you lost a friend in a railroad wreck?" asked Mr. Burk quietly of the startled hearers. "I have known Mrs. Sawyer to materialize a whole railroad train in bringing back a spirit removed by an accident."

The room was dark. But Mr. Burk's voice indicated that he kept a straight face. And no laugh broke the awe of the circle.

Finally there came a troop of volunteer spirits. "Maudie" announced them as follows:

"A spirit gives me the name of Mary.

"A handsome male spirit with dark hair gives the name of Arthur.

"A blonde girl named Susie says there is some one present who wishes to see her."

These spirits were thrown out to hit any soft spots among the strangers. No visitor should leave without a chance to hold communion with lost ones in the other world. And man were hit. Mr. "Oldham" ventured to claim "Susie."

the quarters of Second-Lieut. M. F. Steele, Eighth Cavalry, and to wait there until he (Lieut. Steele) came, did disobey said order by leaving and returning to his troop barrack before Lieut. Steele came to his quarters. This at Fort Yates, S. D., Oct. 24, 1889."

Charge II.—"Disobedience of orders, in violation of the Twenty-first Article of War."

Specification—"That Private Dell P. Wild, Troop F, Eighth Cavalry, having been ordered by his superior officer, Second-Lieut. M. F. Steele, Eighth Cavalry, in the execution of his office, to assist him in placing a piece of canvas upon a back shed of his said Lieut. Steele's quarters, did, in a disrespectful, sullen, and insolent tone and manner, refuse to obey said order. This at Fort Yates, S. D., Oct. 24, 1889."

In proper, time Gen. Ruger or one of his staff having looked over the charges, a court-martial was appointed to hear the case. The President of the court was Capt. Edward G. Fechet of the Eighth Cavalry, one of the most unbending officers of the service in his treatment of privates. His name was given newspaper prominence last summer in connection with an assault on a private at Bismarck, N. D. The other members of the court were officers stationed at Fort Yates.

The Judge-Advocate was Second-Lieut. M. F. Steele!

The duties of a Judge-Advocate are to conduct the trial. He asks all the questions, and, although he has no vote, he practically controls the verdict, of course. To a man on the outside who is only moved by common sense and a knowledge of the universal practice in civil suits it would look as though the appointment of a complainant to the position of Judge-Advocate is pretty hard on the defendant. But that seems to be the practice of the Army of the Dakota.

Under the rules of procedure recognized in the army a prisoner is permitted to object to any member of the court, and Wild instantly objected to Steel.

"What are your reasons?" the President asked him.

"I believe he is prejudiced against me personally and that I cannot get a fair trial from him."

The court put its heads together and whispered. When the consultation closed President Fechet said:

"Lieut. Steele will act as Judge-Advocate."

Wild raged.

"I want justice!" he cried. "This man lays the charge against me. How can he try me fairly?"

The court did not answer. Under the rules it is not compelled to remove an officer from the court unless it thinks that there is good ground for the prisoner's objection to him. Wild's only cause for complaint was that Steele had struck him, that he was prejudiced, that he was the person who was injured, that he was actual complainant in the case. The technical criticisms were overruled with proper scorn. Then Wild appealed to Steele to resign from the court. That is what an officer usually does in such circumstances, but Steele declined to step down, and in the hearing he acted as Judge-Advocate, examined the witnesses, and made the report which Gen. Ruger afterward signed.

In spite of the cloudy prospects for justice Wild determined not to give up the fight, and when the charges were read he pleaded not guilty to both of them.

Judge-Advocate Steele put Lieut. Steele on the stand, and asked him to tell the story of the trouble. Lieut. Steele said that Private Wild had refused to obey orders, and was insolent in refusing. Through Judge-Advocate Steele Private Wild undertook to ask Lieut. Steele some questions.

"Was the repairing intended to beautify and benefit the post?"

"Yes."

"Was it not for your private quarters?"

"Yes."

"O, here," said Lieut. Baker of the Twelfth Infantry, "this won't do, don't you know. If we let this man go on we won't get away from here all afternoon."

The President decided that Wild could ask a few more questions.

"Why did you strike me?" was the next one.

The Judge Advocate declined to put this question to the witness.

"Why didn't you try to get somebody from the Quartermaster's fatigue instead of trying to make me do the work?" Wild asked.

"O! Tut, tut," said Capt. F. E. Phelps, who is known among the Northwestern soldiers as "Specification Jack" on account of his ability in formulating the details of charges for official reports; "you've asked enough."

The lawyer told his story and the prisoner gave substantially what is printed here. He was told to "cut it short," but he succeeded in getting most of his complaint against the Lieutenant before the men who might act on it.

III.

The court deliberated and Wild lay in the guard-house. Nov. 19 a verdict was returned. It was "Guilty on both charges," and the sentence fixed was a year's imprisonment. The verdict and a report of the proceedings were sent to St. Paul. There they were turned over from hand to hand till Jan. 10, when they were finally signed by Gen. Ruger's Adjutant and sent to Fort Yates. This is the order of imprisonment and the sentence:

Pleas, not guilty; finding, guilty. Sentence, that said D. P. Wild, Troop F, Eighth Cavalry, forfeit to the United States all pay and allowances, be dishonorably discharged from the service, and be confined at hard labor for the period of one year.

The above sentence is approved and ordered executed. The military prison at Fort Snelling is designated. By T. H. RUGER,

Brigadier-General Commanding.

M. BARBER, Acting Adjutant-General.

Jan. 11 was a cold day, and Wild's journey was not a pleasant one. He was shackled hand and foot and forced to ride in an open sleigh fifty or sixty miles. The leg-irons were so tight that he could not get his trousers inside them, and he wore the icy metal so near his skin that the circulation of the blood in the limbs almost ceased. Unable to move about and thus keep warm his sufferings were dreadful. When he reached Bismarck he was taken down with chills and fever and lay sick for two weeks in a cell. He was finally removed to Fort Snelling, where THE TRIBUNE man found him.

The fort is situated on a pleasant rise above St. Paul, and with its neat parade ground and the charming cottages of the officers it is a pretty place to see. Col. Mason, a dignified gentleman who has seen rough service and is liked by the men under him, is in command, and he tries to make life in the prison as comfortable for the poor devils locked up there as it can be made. But the Colonel has Government regulations and army traditions to deal with and his efforts to brighten things up have not made the prison a pleasant place to live in. The building was erected in the days when citizens of St. Paul staid in-doors at night time, and were chased home from meeting Sundays by the yelling Sioux. Some of the tenants who moved into it then are said to be there to this day. It is ramshackle and not nice. The officer in charge sent an armed man to bring Wild out when the reporter showed his note. Wild came dressed in his blue blouse with the brass buttons.

"This is the only thing," he said, pointing to his clothes, "that softens the disgrace. They don't put us convicts in stripes here."

The man spoke bitterly about his case and he showed no pleasant spirit to West Point officers.

"Why," he said, "they look on an enlisted man as no better than a dog. If he does not black their shoes and do a liveried servant's work for them they keep him in the guard-house half the time of his service. If recruits knew what they were in for when they enlisted there wouldn't be a regiment of privates in the army today. Everywhere you turn you find snobbery. Fresh fellows just out of school tyrannize over men who have been fighting Indians for years. If you say anything back it's off to the guard-house with you. Courts-martial are farces. The word of an enlisted man counts for nothing, and chances are his accuser and enemy is one of the court. I've known officers to be found not guilty, but I never knew a private to escape."

He told his story as it has been given. The men around the fort believe it.

IV.

This case and half a dozen others have aroused a bitter spirit among the soldiers under Gen. Ruger. If the feeling should result in an uprising of the troops one of these days no one would be surprised. The dogged glances thrown by the men at their officers is indicative of a deep personal resentment—the result of unnecessary harshness in the treatment of light breaches of rules. Three cases of brutality or injustice may be mentioned. Less than a year ago a Captain is said to have attacked a drunken soldier at Bismarck, N. D. He smashed the man with a clubbed rifle and smashed him so earnestly that the man was laid up in the hospital for weeks. The Captain is still in command of his company. An example of military injustice is quoted in the case of a private who shot another soldier. He was turned over, charged with manslaughter, to the civil authorities. The jury found him "Not guilty." The military authorities rearrested him, tried him by court-martial, and sent him to Stillwater Penitentiary as a convict for eleven years. An instance of West Point tyranny is given in the misfortunes of Charles Gloster, who joined the army in 1873. He has had several missions of trust and was twice recommended for promotion to a Second-Lieutenancy. Both times the applications were rejected because of the objections of a Captain under whom Gloster once served. Gen. Ruger and the Secretary of War decline to say why the rejection was made. In fact Gen. Ruger is not even polite when asked anything about army affairs. He is dignified and reticent. Dressed in his tasseled overcoat he looks like the prosperous manager of a three-tent show. He is said not to have social relations with anybody under the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in command of a regiment. The reporter, who had seen a whole lot of Brigadier-Generals in his time, and didn't know there was any difference in them, called on Gen. Ruger.

"General, can you tell me the reason for the harsh treatment of Private Wild?" he asked.

"Waugh?"

The question was repeated.

"Don't know'm."

"The newspapers have printed a great deal about him."

"Don't know'm."

"Where can I find out about it?".

"Headquarters."

The great man then for the first time during the interview unbent. He closed the door.

MILLE LAC INDIANS SUFFERING.

Terrible Stories of Destitution on the Minnesota Reservation.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—George T. Canfield, a prominent citizen of Brainerd, Minn., arrived in this city this morning and tells a terrible story regarding the condition of the Indians at the Mille Lacs or White Earth Agency.

"The suffering," said Mr. Canfield, "has been at the south end of the lake, where at least sixty bodies have been found, the deaths having resulted from neglect and starvation."

The first word of the trouble was received at Brainerd a short time since to the effect that the Indians had been dying off like sheep and a medical and relief expedition was at once organized and sent out. It seems that when the Ind ans signed the Mille Lacs treaty they were promised a certain sum of ready money, and relying on this they failed to make the usual provision for the winter. Each Indian was led to expect that the sum of $13 would be forthcoming immediately after having signed the treaty. The result has been most lamentable. Heavy snows set in and the hunting and fishing have been bad, and to make matters worse they were seized with the grip. When taken sick they huddled up in little huts and perished for lack of food and attention.

MRS. BURRITT'S FAST COMPLETED.

Having Eaten Nothing for 21 Days She Is Now Cured of Dyspepsia.

RACINE, Wis., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Today Mrs. Burritt, the wife of the superintendent of the street railway, who began a twenty-one days' fast, completed her task. She had been a sufferer from dyspepsia for many years and upon the advice of her physician, Dr. Kitto, began a fast of twenty-one days. She is reported to be in excellent health and entirely cured from the disease. Her case has been watched by people in all parts of the country and she has a stack of letters several feet high from persons in all parts of the Northwest. She was given a little broth, about a spoonful, but did not seem to relish it. Mrs. Burritt expressed her readiness to continue the fast several weeks longer if her physician deemed best, but he decided that she had been permanently cured. It will take her fully two weeks before she can resume her natural diet.

GAMBLERS AT FORT WAYNE MUST GO.

Mayor Harding Determined to Rid the City of the Fraternity.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Ever since ex-Mayor Roche drove the gamblers from Chicago this city has received a great share of the parties who were there, and gaming has been carried on in the most open manner. Mayor Harding has time and again called attention to the fact, and has given instructions to the police officers to put an end to the vice. Saturday he held a long conference with Chief of Police Wilkinson and demanded that his orders be complied with. He said that unless the police make an earnest effort to stop gaming he will prefer charges before the Police Commissioners.

It was intended that a raid should be made Sunday evening, but the Sunday morning papers exposed the scheme and not a gambling house was open Sunday or Sunday evening nor have they been open today, and a noticeable scarcity of the fraternity is noted on the streets.

QUIET REIGNS AMONG THE BOOMERS.

A Proposition from the Indians Under Consideration.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—All remains quiet at the new camp opposite here on the Sioux Reservation. Indian Inspector Armstrong and Special Agent Gordon are still here and will remain until all is settled between the town-site boomers and the Indians.

As a result of the council held by the Indians at Lower Brule Agency last night a committee of chiefs waited upon the boomers today and informed them that the Indians who claimed the land upon which the new town was started were willing to relinquish all their rights and leave the land to the boomers provided the boomers paid them the sum of $2,500. Their proposition is being considered, and until a definite understanding is reached between the two interested parties the troops will allow the boomers to occupy the disputed land.

INDIANA OIL WELLS NOT A SUCCESS.

The Prospects for Finding Good Fields Not Bright.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—John Deering, a well-known oil man of this city, who has been operating in the Indiana oil field a year past, says the prospects out there are not bright. "When the Druil well was struck near Terre Haute," he said today, "it caused big excitement. Every one thought a new Bradford field had been found, and leasing was carried on at a wholesale rate. The Druil well produced 1,000 barrels a day when first struck. Now it is a seventy-five-barrel producer. Thousands of dollars were spent in testing the territory, and the only thing to show for the enormous outlay of money is one fifty-barrel well struck a few months ago. Although much prospecting has been done in Indiana ever since no productive territory of any account has been discovered. The average production of the wells is but fifteen barrels a day."

Edward Everett Hale and Life Insurance.

At the recent annual meeting of the Boston Life Underwriters' Association Rev. Edward Everett Hale said:

"My professional duties and other engagements prevent me almost always from accepting such invitations; but I was most glad of an opportunity to be present at the meeting of a body of gentlemen every word of whose serious writings is of the first interest to a man engaged as I am in my profession. The truth is that no such association as this could exist, the work you are engaged in could not exist, if it were not that your organization shows most distinctly to humanity and the world the truth of the foundation principles of the Christian religion. The other organization which compares with yours is that of the medical profession. The disinterested work of the medical profession and the spread of life insurance over this world I take to be two of the finest concrete illustrations of the truth of Christianity and the principles on which Christianity is founded.

"When, therefore, the President was so good as to ask me to come here tonight, I felt that I was coming to a professional meeting, shall I say? a meeting of gentlemen engaged all the time in carrying out the principles which it is my duty to proclaim in the pulpit or anywhere else. You and I are in one boat, doing one duty, living for the same principles behind us. If you are in the wrong, we are in the wrong. If you are in the right, we are in the right. We are proclaiming the gospel which says that all men are brothers and are each other's keepers. You are carrying that doctrine out in its visible outcome and visible expression. You have to show the truth which we in words have to proclaim.

"We say that man's widow and that man's children shall fare as well as we do and the children of the most favored man of us all. We say that we will bear each other's burdens, will live in the common life and remember that we are all members of one body, and as members of one body we will carry this world forward. The human race is the individual, of which men and women are the separate parts. That is what we say in the pulpit. That is what you say every time you try to make a person take a policy in your companies."

TAKES A FRESH START.

NEW YORK TO MAKE ONE MORE EFFORT TO GET THE FAIR.

The Politicians Bury the Hatchet and Agree to Work in Harmony to Capture the Fair for Their City—An Enthusiastic Mass-Meeting—Chicago Still in the Lead at Washington—The Vote to Be Taken Next Monday.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Not in a great many years has such an overwhelming and enthusiastic mass-meeting been held in this city as that which took place in Cooper Union tonight in favor of the original World's Fair bill that the Hon. T. C. Platt is attacking at Albany. The large hall was packed to its utmost capacity with citizens in all the walks of life. The platform was occupied by members of the General Committee of the World's Fair, members of the Executive and sub-Executive Committees, the Committee on Arrangements, and ladies and gentlemen who were lucky enough to obtain platform tickets. Financiers from Wall street banking institutions, lawyers, mechanics, and laborers, too, touched elbows.

Overflow meetings were held in Eighth street in front of the main entrance to Cooper Union. Ex-Senator Platt was vigorously denounced by speakers at these overflow meetings, and the orators were not over choice in the language in which they protested against the efforts of the Republican leader to defeat the original bill presented to the Legislature.

Chauncey Depew and Warner Miller were cheered to the echo when they entered and appeared upon the platform. The gathering was called to order by James W. Tappen, who nominated John H. Starin for Chairman. Mr. Starin declared that the meeting was called to say that we should have a World's Fair in 1892, and that we should have it in New York City and entirely free from political influence.

Secretary John Ford read resolutions which set forth that the mass-meeting, embracing all varieties of political opinion, adopts and desires its Secretary to issue the following address:

To the Legislature and the People of the State of New York: The people of this city have united without regard to party in an effort to secure and conduct a World's Fair in commemoration of the discovery of America by Columbus. The assertion is now made that the commission proposed would be a political commission, and would administer the great trust reposed in it in the interest of Tammany Hall. We assure you that is not so. Nine more Republicans than Democrats on the list. It contains scarcely a dozen men having any relation whatever to Tammany Hall. More important, however, is the character of the men who are named. They are men of the best known and most esteemed citizens of New York. They are leaders and controllers of the great industrial and business interests which have made the city what it is.

The suggestion has also been made that certain other committees—viz.: the general World's Fair Committee and its executive—contain more Democrats than Republicans. The answer is that both of these committees practically go out of existence when the proposed legislation shall have been adopted. They will therefore have no control over the conduct of the enterprise. Their work was solely preliminary and the political affiliations of their members are of no consequence whatever. After the proposed bill has been passed the representative body of 108 which we have described will alone exercise power, and it is with their action alone that we are concerned.

We deplore the introduction of partisan political considerations and political feeling into the discussion of this prize. The people of Illinois are united in support of measures which, if the Fair be held in Chicago, will give the power of appointment to a Republican Governor. The people of Missouri are united in support of measures which, if the Fair be held in St. Louis, will give the power of appointment to a Democratic Governor.

We ask the Legislature and the people of the State to take up the subject anew with a temperate and patriotic spirit, having in view not partisan advantage but public good, and to give to the City of New York such legislation as will enable her, through the agents in whom she has confidence and whose election she has approved, to prosecute to success this great undertaking for the benefit, not of any party or any faction, but of all her citizens of all parties.

The resolutions were adopted with thunderous cheers and shouts. As the last cheer died away Elihu Root arose and read a letter of sympathy with the purposes of the meeting from Senator Evarts and regrets that he could not be present.

Ex-Senator Warner Miller next spoke. He denied that the original bill at Albany was in Democratic interest.

Following Senator Miller came Chauncey M. Depew, who said:

Fellow-citizens: I appreciate the peril which I incurred in coming here tonight without first having received the permission of the new guardian of the Republican party of the State of New York, the Hon. William E. Chandler of New Hampshire. If Columbus could have known of the 400th anniversary of his discovery of America would have caused such a row as we have been having for the last two weeks he would never have discovered it.

If I had known it I never would have accepted the Chairmanship of the Committee on Legislation which caused me so much hard work nights and Sundays. I didn't know that it would have resulted in my being a general target for all kinds of abuse, and in placing me outside the lines of my party. Columbus and Lare of the same opinion, I presume, on this question. But Columbus is in Heaven and I am here. [Laughter]. This is not a question upon which parties can fight, nor upon which their interests can hang. Why, then, can we be accused of working in the interests of the Tammany machine. Are we all dupes? Who are the dupes? Edward Hammidown, the President of the Tariff Reform League, is one of them—a man who has done more for the Republican party in the last ten months than any State Committeeman or National Committeeman in the country has ever done.

Mr. Depew then mentioned the names of Gen. Sherman, Senator Evarts, and other prominent Republicans who supported New York as the place for the World's Fair and said they all had a right to be classed as dupes.

Mr. Depew said he had been in the peace-making business.

"I spent Sunday," said he, "with Senator Hiscock and we developed a plan without a surrender of dignity or pride that every one could agree to. Senator Hiscock looked it over and said he would agree to it, and if he could influence it the State Committee would agree to it. Mayor Grant agreed to it, and every member I saw agreed to it, and tonight I received another telegram from Washington which read: 'Yes, heartily approve suggestion; heartily satisfactory.' My proposition is that there should be placed in the World's Fair bill an amendment stating that no contracts shall be let, no money expended, no executive committee appointed except by a vote of two-thirds of all the appointees of the bill. If this is backed up here Albany ought to pass the bill tomorrow and New York will be at Washington Wednesday asking that which is her right."

Samuel M. Gompers of the Labor Federation was the next speaker. He had spoken but a few minutes when a commotion was visible in the crowd at the back of the stage and John F. Plummer made his appearance. He was much excited and going immediately to Mr. Depew whispered something in his ear. Mr. Depew arose and said something to the Chairman, who interrupted Mr. Gompers and told the audience that Mr. Plummer wished to say a few words to them. Mr. Gompers at once gave way and Mr. Plummer took his place. He announced that he had not intended to attend the meeting, but that at 8 o'clock that evening he received a message asking him to meet some of the leaders of the State Committee at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He said that he at once presumed that this meant Mr. Platt. [Loud hisses.] He went to the hotel to see what was wanted. He went to Mr. Platt's room and there for the first time in his life had a few minutes' political talk with Thomas C. Platt. Mr. Platt told Mr. Plummer to go to Cooper Union and announce that if the body of people meeting there were satisfied with the "two-thirds" proposition made by Chauncey Depew the State Committee would adopt it.

Mr. Plummer said that he construed this to mean that the Senate of the State would adopt it, and that out of all the tumult harmony would come.

At the conclusion of this most unexpected speech the greatest excitement ensued. Those of the audience who before had been loudest in their hisses when Platt's name had been mentioned arose in their seats and cheered him to the echo.

When quiet had been restored Mr. Depew stepped to the front of the platform. "Now," said he, "we are all prepared. We cheered everybody up to 8 o'clock; let us now cheer the converts and the Fair."

Three rousing cheers were given, and three more and a tiger at the further suggestion of Mr. Depew were given for Thomas C. Platt.

Mr. Gompers continued his speech for some few minutes, then resolutions indorsing Mr. Depew's two-thirds suggestion were adopted and another resolution for immediate adjournment was carried.

When the news was communicated to the overflow meeting in the open air there was more and greater cheering, in which those pouring out of the hall heartily joined.

WILL TAKE A VOTE MONDAY.

The House Will Settle the Question of Location That Day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—There will be a World's Fair in 1892, and the chances are that it will be held in Chicago. The Lake City will have to do some stubborn fighting, but the outlook is that next Monday, when the balloting for location begins, its strength will be not far from 135 votes, though some of these will be held in reserve. This isn't a majority of the House, but it is much larger than any other city can command, and it is a good basis on which to build up a majority.

After keeping its grasp upon the throat of the World's Fair project for about a month and almost killing it by strangulation the special committee allowed the House to determine today whether it will discuss the subject and fix a site. There was a lively time in committee before an agreement was effected by compromise to permit the Chairman to report a resolution setting apart Thursday and Friday of this week for debate and Monday next for voting upon the question. The St. Louis representatives caused the turmoil by insisting upon further delay and threatening to give trouble in the House unless their demand was acceded to by the committee. The Illinois members of the committee used every exertion to stimulate the committee to prompt action at the earliest moment, as they have done at every meeting since the committee was appointed by calling attention to the urgent public demand for a decision by Congress as to whether there is to be a Fair in 1892 and where it is to be held. They represented, among other considerations, that the subscribers to the funds of the competing cities were disheartened by the factional movements of the committee, and both americans and foreigners who desire to prepare exhibits were entitled to have as much time as possible to get ready.

Mr. Flower favored a resolution which named Tuesday and Wednesday for debate and Thursday for the voting on the site, but he thought it would be better to have the vote a day or two later. New York would need a whole day to present its claims, and the other cities would want a good deal of time. After considerable debate Mr. Frank proposed a postponement of the debate in the House until Monday and Tuesday of next week, the voting to commence the 26th inst. The Chicago representatives vigorously opposed this proposition, and the matter was finally compromised by an agreement to recommend that the debate should take place Thursday and Friday of this week, and that the voting for a site should begin Monday, the 24th, provided the House doesn't kill the World's Fair project Friday.

This agreement had to be made because no other was practicable in view of the fact that certain of the committee showed a disposition to fight any more reasonable proposition, and it was desirable that the committee should not come before the House with a majority and a minority report.

OPPOSITION TO THE FAIR.

In explanation of the proviso as to the killing of the bills next Friday, its author, Mr. Frank of St. Louis, says: "The trouble is just this. The opposition to the Fair has grown so within the last two days, and it has developed on both sides of the House, because the question of politics entered so largely into the matter, that many members say they will not vote for a Fair which is liable to be managed for the advantage of one of the two National political parties, and that they will vote to kill the whole matter. The committee thought that it was best to provide for the possibility of such a thing as a death-blow Friday and not let the House waste a day when there was no use of voting. I am told a motion will be made Friday afternoon to lay the whole matter of a Fair on the table, and if this is done it will kill the Fair, and there will be no use for a vote on the site, for the House would refuse to take the matter up again."

It is thought to be probable that an attempt will be made by members who are opposed to any legislation looking to the holding of a World's Fair to kill the project before the time arrives for a vote upon the site, but the friends of Chicago at least are not at all nervous about the result of such an attempt. They are aware of the fact that a number of members from the South will vote against any Fair, and that these will be joined by a few members who will vote against any fair rather than have it held at Chicago, but the Chicago representatives are confident that if a vote were to be taken tomorrow it would disclose the fact that Chicago has more strength than any of her competitors, and with New York out of the race more strength than St. Louis and Washington combined. Delay even for a week before the voting is to begin will probably make considerable change in conditions, and there is no way to estimate with any degree of accuracy how far the result of the final test may be affected by the political element which has been infused into the contest in Congress by the partisan quarrel over the World's Fair question at Albany. It is, however, a fact apparent to everybody that the friends of Chicago in Congress are the only men who retain their confidence that there will be a Fair in 1892, and they believe that Chicago will get it.

The vote in the House today is regarded as a pretty fair indication of the strength of the opposition to any Fair, although some of the fifty-six who voted against the resolution are known to be willing that a World's Fair be held, under sanction of the Government, provided that the entire expense shall be borne by the city selected as the site and the Treasury absolutely secured against any claim on account of the enterprise.

The Democrats gave 54 votes against the resolution adopted by the House, and the Republicans two votes. The Democratic negative votes were divided as follows: Texas, 9; Georgia, 8; Kentucky, 6; North Carolina, 6; Alabama, 5; Missouri, 4; Arkansas, 4; Tennessee, 4; Virginia, 2; South Carolina, 2; Mississippi, 2; Delaware, Indiana, and Illinois (Mr. Lane), 1 each. De Haven of California and Peters of Kansas were the Republicans who voted no.

A FIGHT OVER THE RULES.

When the World's Fair Committee was reached in the call of committees in the House Mr. Candler of Massachusetts offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That Thursday and Friday, Feb. 20 and 21, after the approval of the journal, be set aside for general debate on bills 6,883 and 8,888 (the World's Fair bills) and that the vote be taken Monday, Feb. 24, in the manner prescribed by the resolution submitted in the committee's report unless the House shall have determined by a vote that a World's Fair shall not be held.

The result was announced—yeas 114, nays 8.

Mr. Kilgore made the point of no quorum. The Speaker ran his eye rapidly over the House, and in a few moments said: "There are 173 members present—more than a quorum."

Mr. McMillin of Tennessee immediately protested that the rules prescribed tellers as a means of ascertaining the presence of a quorum, and it was not proper for the Chair to count.

The Speaker inquired what rule required the presence of a quorum.

Mr. McMillin quoted from the rule touching motions to suspend the rules, which requires that the motion shall be submitted to the House, to be seconded by the majority, by tellers if demanded.

The Speaker inquired if there was any other suggestion the gentleman desired to make.

Mr. McMillin replied that a majority by tellers had not seconded the motion; that it was not competent for the Speaker to make a quorum by his gavel or his pencil.

The Speaker responded that a majority had seconded the motion—114 to 8—and debate on the motion was now in order. But the Democrats made an earnest resistance to proceeding further. Mr. McMillin contended that there was no rule that permitted the Speaker to count a quorum except during the progress of a yea and nay call.

Mr. Dockery of Missouri said that the rule cited by Mr. McMillin did not seem to provide for a count by the Speaker at all, but only by tellers.

The Speaker replied that the rule provided for the counting of those who voted. The vote had resulted 114 to 8; that seemed to be a majority.

Mr. McMillin insisted that the point was that no quorum had voted. Neither the Speaker nor any other man could assume that the men counted were in the House while the vote was being taken. If they were not then they had no right to vote.

The Speaker replied that he had announced at the time that there were 173 members present by actual count. No one was counted who was not present at the time the vote was taken. If members did not desire to vote the presumption was that they acquiesced in the result of the vote.

Mr. McMillin declared the Speaker would not presume that every man was here when the tellers were in place. The Speaker replied that the vote had been announced finally.

Mr. Bland wished to know by what right the tellers had left their places before the gentlemen had voted.

The Speaker said that if the gentlemen desired to vote the tellers would take their places.

Mr. Mills of Texas maintained that the rules required a decision by tellers. The Speaker, however, appealed from their decision, from every rule of the House, looked over the House, and determined that a quorum was present, when the rule required the tellers to determine it, and the Speaker was simply to announce their decision. That rule was necessary in the interest of fairness.

MR. CANNON DEFENDS THE SPEAKER.

Mr. Cannon (Ill.) declared that the chair had done his duty in counting the members to determine the presence of a quorum. That was an entirely different question from a vote by tellers. If there was a quorum the House could do business, and 114 votes were sufficient and were a majority as against eight. In this country and in Great Britain the Speaker had always had the power to count the House to determine the presence of a quorum.

Mr. Carlisle challenged the gentleman to cite an instance where it had been done in this House before this Congress.

Mr. Cannon was under the impression that Mr. Carlisle, when Speaker, had without instructions ordered the House to be counted.

Mr. Carlisle denied having done this.

Mr. Blount of Georgia defied any one to produce an instance where the Speaker had overridden the decision of the tellers.

Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts argued in favor of the Speaker's position and quoted at length from the Adams diary to show that John Randolph had led a filibustering movement in the early days of Congress, when the Speaker had counted the House himself to learn that no quorum was present.

Mr. Carlisle maintained that the moment the tellers were ordered by the House to take their places the power of the Chair to count, except upon their report, ceased. The purpose of ordering tellers was to prevent the Speaker from making a count, and put it in the hands of gentlemen chosen, one from one side and one from the other side. When their report was made to the Chair that vote was over, and if the tellers resumed their seats there was no remedy except to take it over again. He was not making his argument because he was opposed to the seconding the motion. He expected to vote for the second. But he believed that this was a most important construction of the rules, and the Chair should not surrender its power to the Speaker.

Mr. Cannon (Ill.) wished to know under what rule Mr. Carlisle, when Speaker, had ordered the roll to be called to disclose a quorum without the instruction of the House.

Mr. Carlise replied by citing the rule requiring the presence of a quorum before the House begins its daily routine. He said that the roll was thus called as a preliminary in every legislative assembly and convention. But he had never held that he had the right to count a quorum on the floor.

Mr. Burrows (Mich.) argued in support of the Speaker's right to count a quorum. Mr. Carlisle interrupted to inquire if the quorum could not be found more certainly by calling the roll.

Mr. Burrows replied dryly that that seemed to be a very uncertain way.

Mr. Peters of Kansas said he had refused to vote because he had a reason. He had some doubt as to whether there should be a World's Fair at all. [Applause on Democratic side.] But he was perfectly satisfied to remain in his seat and allow persons interested to settle the matter. If the theory of the other side was right he should have thus accomplished more than if he had voted—an unnatural result. The trouble was that this House had been wrapped round and round by the cords of legal fiction until it was as lifeless as a mummy. [Applause.]

The Speaker said that in this House the question was settled that if a majority was present to do business their presence was all that was required to make a quorum. If they declined to vote their inaction could not be in the pathway of those who did their duty. To this end the Chair had counted the House during the vote and after it closed, and being satisfied that the constitutional quorum was present to do business announced that the yeas were 114 and nays 8 and that the motion had been seconded.

GETTING DOWN TO BUSINESS.

Mr. Candler of Massachusetts immediately took the floor and in a few words announced his satisfaction at the conclusion of the committee's work, and hoped that its report would be given the immediate consideration the people of the country demanded.

Mr. Flower of New York recalled that he had promised a fair and complete report from the Fair Committee, and said that it was now ready for the House.

Mr. Hitt of Illinois said he had urged speedy action all along and urged it upon the House now. Wherever the Fair was to be held the people were determined that it should be a success and a credit to the country.

Mr. Hatch (Mo.) and Mr. Wilson (W. Va.) declined to speak, preferring a speedy vote.

The question was taken on the motion to suspend the rules and make the special order for the Fair bills, and resulted: Yeas, 148; nays, 27.

More than two-thirds voted in the affirmative, but Mr. Blount of Georgia demanded the yeas and nays. They were ordered, and resulted: Yeas, 209; nays, 56; and the special order was made. Those who voted in the negative were:

Abbott,	*Edmunds,*	*Oates,*
Bankhead,	*Elliott,*	*Peel,*
Barbour,	*Ellis,*	*Pennington,*
Bland,	*Goodnight,*	*Peters,*
Blount,	*Grimes,*	*Pierce,*
Breckinridge (Ark.),	*Hare,*	*Richardson,*
Breckinridge (Ky.),	*Heard,*	*Rogers,*
Buchanan (Va.),	*Henderson* (N. C.),	*Rowland,*
Bunn,	*Herbert,*	*Sayers,*
Carlton,	*Kilgore,*	*Skinner,*
Catchings,	*Lane,*	*Stewart* (Ga.),
Clements,	*Lanham,*	*Stewart* (Tex.),
Cobb,	*Martin* (Ind.),	*Stockdale,*
Cowles,	*Martin* (Tex.),	*Stone* (Ky.),
Crisp,	*McClammy,*	*Tarsney,*
Culberson (Tex.),	*McMillin,*	*Turner* (Ga.),
De Haven,	*Mills,*	*Turpin,*
Dibble,	*Montgomery,*	*Washington,*
		Wheeler (Ala.),

[Republicans in roman. Democrats in italics.]

WILL NOT BE READY IN 1892.

Mr. J. N. Richards Thinks the Fair Should Be Postponed a Few Years.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—[Special.]—J. N. Richards of Chicago, a member of the World's Fair Committee of that city, arrived in Brooklyn today and is stopping at the Clarendon Hotel. Mr. Richards thinks that the recent advantage gained by Chicago in the fight through the alleged maneuvers of ex-Senator Piatt has settled the question in favor of Chicago.

"If you see a World's Fair in America in 1892," said Mr. Richards, "it will be in Chicago. There is not sufficient time, however, to my mind, to get the Exposition in readiness by 1892. Three years later, without doubt, the Fair will be held on the shores of Lake Michigan. The Eastern people have been too slow in their operations. We started in to win at the outset and our guarantee fund within two months—almost before New-Yorkers had subscribed $5,000—was $5,000,000. Before the Eastern fund had reached seven figures ours had got up to the $10,000,000 notch—the stipulated amount.

"We'll have railroad trains backed right up to the ocean steamers in New York for our European business when the Fair opens, with an army of men to transfer the passengers. The accommodations will be so great that the distance to Chicago will never be considered."

MOLLIE CORWIN KEEPING UP HER RECORD

The Oft Wedded Lady United to Her Ninth Husband Yesterday.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Mrs. Mollie Corwin, the most numerously married female in the West, who has had eight husbands, of whom seven are living, was today married to her ninth. George Cusick, a section foreman on the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis railroad, whose line runs close to her house, is her latest acquisition. Bets are freely offered that the much-married Mollie will make a record of a dozen before five years.

MRS. MOLLIE CORWIN.

BURLINGTON ROUTE.

Seven Dollars to St. Paul.

Tickets from Chicago to St. Paul and Minneapolis $9 first class, $7 second class—several dollars less than heretofore. Tickets to points beyond St. Paul also lower. Ticket office at No. 211 Clark street.

AGREES TO PAY INTEREST

THE WEST SIDE "L" ACCEPTS AMENDMENTS TO ITS ORDINANCE.

Will Turn Over to the City 2 Per Cent of Its Gross Receipts for the First Five Years, 3 Per Cent for the Next Five, and 5 Per Cent for the Third Five—Other Transportation Matters—The War on the Gas Trust.

As was announced in THE TRIBUNE Sunday Mayor Cregier did not veto the Ogden avenue-Randolph street "L" road ordinance. He presented a supplemental ordinance to the Council last evening which repealed the former one and which in addition contained the important section printed below. It also made some verbal changes in the former ordinance, which were, however, of a trivial character. He prefaced the introduction of his amendment by telling the Council that he was mindful of the fact that he was elected on a rapid-transit issue. He read from his inaugural message a passage declaring in favor of "L" roads. The amendment, he said, was not conceived in hostility to rapid transit but in order to obtain revenue for the city. The time had come when corporations receiving franchises in Chicago should make some compensation to the public for the same. The amendment which he had incorporated in the ordinance had been accepted by the Rapid Transit company in writing, he holding the acceptance in his hand. He then presented the supplemental ordinance containing the following amendment as Sec. 13 of the ordinance:

The rights, privileges, and franchises herein conferred are granted upon the further condition and consideration that on and after Dec. 1, 1894, the West Chicago Rapid Transit company or their legal assigns, or any person, firm, or company, or corporation in any way claiming under or through them or operating the road herein authorized, shall pay into the treasury of the City of Chicago a portion of the gross or total proceeds, receipts, or income derived from the operation of said road as herein provided, which portion of said gross or total proceeds, receipts, or income to be paid as aforesaid is hereby stipulated and agreed to as follows:

RATE OF COMPENSATION.

For the first period of five years commencing Dec. 1, 1894, to be 2 per cent on the gross total receipts.

For the second period of five years commencing Dec. 1, 1899, 3 per cent of the gross total receipts.

For the third period of five years commencing Dec. 1, 1904, the rate shall be 5 per cent of the gross total receipts.

Which percentages shall be computed on the basis above set forth. Payments under the conditions therein prescribed shall be due and payable Dec. 1 of each year. The first payment as herein provided to be made Dec. 1, 1895.

For the purpose of ascertaining the proceeds, receipts, or income aforesaid a correct account shall be kept by said company, its successors, or assigns, a copy thereof shall be furnished the Mayor of the city of Chicago, the truth of which account shall be verified by the affidavits of the Secretary and Treasurer of said company or other proper officers, and for the purpose of said verification full powers and authority shall be given to the Mayor of said city or such person as he shall be duly appointed by said company, and make all reasonable and necessary investigation to ascertain

CORBETT WINS THE FIGHT

THE CALIFORNIAN DEFEATS KILRAIN IN THE SIX-ROUND CONTEST.

San Francisco Pool-Sellers Lose $50,000 Through the Operations of Wire-Tappers—Dempsey's Friends Confident He Will Be Victorious in Tonight's Battle with McCarthy—A Novel Engagement in a Ring—Racing at Clifton and New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The fight here tonight between J. J. Corbett of California and Jake Kilrain was the best contest fought in this city, and was not less exciting than the big mill between the two world's champions last July.

The battle took place at the Southern Athletic Club, a tony organization of New Orleans, and was said to be six rounds for scientific points. Corbett has licked several prominent men out in California, besting Joe McAuliffe for scientific points. He is a handsome young fellow, 24 years of age, and is taller than Kilrain. He weighed tonight 188 pounds, while Kilrain tipped the beam at 201.

The fight was a savage one from beginning to end, and Corbett was the only man in it. He won the fight, and proved himself a cool and magnificent pugilist. Sporting authorities here and many prominent visitors think that Corbett is a surprise in the fistic fraternity.

A crowd of 500 people paid fancy prices to see the mill, and among the guests were the Mayor, Councilmen, city officials, and club men. Mr. Ned Violett, a well-known society man who is an authority on glove contests, was referee. Mike McDonald of Chicago, Pat Duffy and Tommy Warren, the famous featherweights, said it was the cleverest battle they had ever seen.

Corbett forced matters from the beginning. After light sparring he pasted Kilrain heavily in the face, and followed the blow up with a savage smack in the same place. Kilrain led for the stomach, but missed his aim, and Corbett, after feinting, planted a stinging right-hander on the nose, and kept on battering the ex-champion miscellaneously all over the body.

In the second round, after some light sparring, considerable dodging, and a great deal of clinching, Kilrain again led, but Corbett cleverly stopped him and reached home with a vicious half-arm blow in Kilrain's side. Kilrain tried to rush, but Corbett countered and drew blood from Kilrain's eye. He kept on hammering away, touched his heavy antagonist on the ear, then gave Kilrain a hard round-arm blow on the ear.

There were some heavy interchanges in the third round. Corbett was too rapid for Kilrain, who tried to get in on his stomach. The Californian was too clever, however, and gave his adversary an objectionable dose of the same medicine. Kilrain managed to hit Corbett lightly on the ribs, but Corbett paid him back with a rapid punch on the ribs and nose, from which he again drew blood. The round ended with a cruel blow on Kilrain's neck.

Corbett kept jabbing away at Kilrain's neck in the fourth round, supplemented with telling blows in the side and ribs that reddened Kilrain's flesh. Kilrain was becoming desperate and rattled by this time, but his rushes were fruitless, and Corbett showed much skill in dodging the blows aimed at him. He continued to feint and thus rapped Kilrain several times in the face.

Kilrain came up more confident in the fifth. He settled down to business at once, bringing the left on Corbett's neck and clinching. The next time he rushed Corbett got away. Kilrain led at close quarters, but Corbett slipped under gracefully. The third time they clinched and again Kilrain was maddened by the duty of break. As he let go he landed his right angrily on Corbett's neck. They came together again at close quarters, and Corbett's lightning left caught Kilrain on the stomach and stopped a clinch. Kilrain came on and clinched, but Corbett broke away and sent in his right on Kilrain's stomach in getting away. Corbett sailed in again, but Kilrain was wide awake and warded off leads with both hands, and then pushed Corbett away.

Corbett would not be denied and reached Kilrain's neck with his left, but Kilrain clinched and warmed Corbett's head in close quarters. Corbett patted Kilrain's face with his left, but Kilrain closed and landed both hands on Corbett's neck. Corbett kept on coming, but his left was on Kilrain's chest and swung his right in on the neck and got away. Kilrain was in a corner and reached Corbett's chest with his left lightly. Corbett continued to advance, but Kilrain slipped out of reach of mid-mean blows. But Corbett got the champion at last and smashed him right and left on chest and face, landing four rattling blows before Kilrain clinched for self-protection. After breaking Kilrain shot out his left and caught Corbett's neck twice in succession and clinched, upper-cutting on Corbett's neck as he held him. Corbett asked if that was fair. When they came together again Kilrain quickly swung his left on Corbett's stomach, but as he ducked away Corbett delivered an upper-cut on his swollen face. Kilrain led with his left on Corbett's face, and received a light return as time was called.

Corbett was cheered as he came up in fine condition for the sixth round, while Kilrain came forward sullenly. Both men sparred long for an opening. Corbett was willing to let well-enough alone, and Kilrain did not want to afford his young opponent any more good chances to distinguish himself. Corbett led first but fell short and when he brought his right around looking for Kilrain's neck the latter was again out of reach. Kilrain stepped in then with a left-hander on the chest, but Corbett countered on the stomach. Kilrain played for Corbett's stomach with his left, but the blow was a little slow and Corbett's left went out hard and straight and caught Kilrain on the nose. It was a hard rap and made the champion wince. Kilrain hurried matters a little, however, and led on Corbett's face with his left twice in succession, following the second lead with a right-hander on the neck and a clinch. Corbett kept away from the next rush. Then Corbett led lightly on the face, but Kilrain clinched and punched Corbett's ribs a little with his right until warned away. He stood off then and landed a left-handed lead in the face, but was met with a hard left-hand counter under the eye. Corbett stepped in lively and swung his left on Kilrain's stomach in his favorite way, and ducked away from returns. Kilrain replied with a left-hander on the chest, at the same time cleverly catching the return on his right. Kilrain rushed again and landed his left on the chest and his right on Corbett's neck, clinching again as time was called.

The referee awarded the fight to Corbett to the eminent and unanimous satisfaction of the audience. After the decision was rendered Kilrain claimed that the five rounds were fought, but reference to the notes of a half-dozen reporters and outsiders showed that the requisite number were fought. Kilrain in his dressing-room offered to fight Corbett to a finish, and the latter said he was willing. Corbett will stay here a few days longer and then will return to California, when his future engagements will be announced.

He was jubilant over the fight, but said he had been confident all along. Kilrain was broken up over the result. He did not deny, however, that he was in good condition. He certainly showed that he was overmatched so far as science goes, and did not get in a clean blow during the fight. He was winded, bruised, and perspiring when the mill ended, while Corbett was as fresh as a daisy.

DEMPSEY'S FRIENDS CONFIDENT.

They Think He Will Defeat McCarthy in Tonight's Battle.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Nothing was talked of among sporting men today except the fight between Jack Dempsey and Australian McCarthy tomorrow night, and Dempsey's friends express great confidence and are ready to put up $100 to $60 on their man, with few takers, and McCarthy has many admirers, but they are cowed by Dempsey's superior science, and are afraid to risk much money. Those nearest Dempsey declare the "Nonpareil" is in fine trim, but there is deep-seated suspicion of this, as only a month ago Dempsey was in wretched condition, and he has had much trouble to get up to the required weight. Some experts claim that his lungs are so seriously affected that he can last only a few rounds.

McCarthy is a bull-necked, stocky young fellow of great strength and endurance, but he is not worthy of being put in the same class with Dempsey as a scientific fighter, as he is much slower and decidedly clumsy. His strong hold is fighting, as he can stand punishment fully as well as the Marine. His backers count on his giving Dempsey such heavy blows on the chest and wind that the "Nonpareil" will go under. Whoever wins must fight the Marine. McCarthy has a rattling good Australian record, but he has not met a first-class man in this country before.

FIVE FOUGHT IN THE SAME RING.

A Novel and Bloody Contest Between New York Negroes.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—[Special.]—A "battle royal," such as is not very often witnessed in this State, took place Sunday night near this city. The combatants were five colored men named Johnson, Williams, Hurley, Watts, and Goode. The contest was fought with two-ounce gloves.

First round—Johnson knocked down Williams, Hurley downed Watts, and Goode did the same with Williams.

Second round—All came up and began slugging one another hammer and tongs. Williams was put flat on his back once again. Springing quickly to his feet he got behind Watts, punched him briskly on the side of the head, and down went Watts.

Third round—Johnson was objected to by the four other combatants on account of his weight. He was ruled out and retired from the ring. The rest went at it hard and fast until the call of time.

Fourth round—They soon commenced slugging one another all over the ring. Suddenly Watts knocked Williams flat, and, as the latter could not respond to the call of time, he, too, dropped out.

Fifth round—All three came to the scratch. Hurley, with a terrific right-hander, knocked Watts down. He went after Goode and brought him to earth also. Both Watts and Goode were on the ground at once and completely at Hurley's mercy. The two fallen men arose, Watts being first up, and knocked Goode out with a terrible upper cut. Watts and Hurley fought a couple of rounds longer, when the spectators interfered, and the referee declared the fight a draw.

SAN FRANCISCO POOL FIRMS ROBBED.

Successful Wire Tappers Get Away with Something Like $50,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—A scheme has just been brought to the light of day by pure accident showing how every pool-room firm in this city, and there are several of them, have been systematically robbed for over three months past of coin running far up into the thousands, and this is how Chief of Detectives Lees and his men say it was done: On the top floor of the Safe Deposit Building, in the center of California and Montgomery streets, a little room was rented by the schemers, none of whom have as yet been arrested. Last Saturday a Western Union inspector, who had business with the great network which hum good and bad tunes on the top of the above mentioned building, discovered a wee wire which had no business there. At the same time he found that one end of this wire was attached to a special wire maintained for pool-sellers and bookmakers, over which they get telegraph information as to how the horses run in the various races on Eastern tracks, and on the basis of which all bets are paid. The inspector traced the other end of the wire through a hole in the roof, where it was lost to sight. His superiors were immediately informed of the discovery, and later the police found a room with a complete telegraphic outfit, but no one came to claim the little ticker, etc.

The bookies went nearly wild with joy at the discovery, and many are now celebrating the event. This little wire in the Safe-Deposit Building had cost them no less than $50,000 in the last three months, and there was reason in their feelings of joy.

The method of operation of the smooth telegraphers and their allies was doubtless as follows: It was connected with their special wire at a spot that was most convenient to the operator in the room who could disconnect the pool-rooms with the telegraph office and receive their messages himself. The operator intercepted the messages as they came from the Eastern tracks and held them in his possession. Other men who were in the conspiracy would hasten to the pool-rooms and buy tickets on the winners. Ten minutes later the operator in the room would transmit the horses at the post and the message which followed about five minutes later telling the winner of the race. The bookmakers, none the wiser, would pay the bets of the conspirators.

Suspicion that something was wrong was aroused in the minds of Pool-sellers C. H. Kingsley, S. B. Whitehead, Henry Schwartz, and others because of the large number of winning tickets that were sold just before the dispatches from the tracks were received. Complaint was made to the telegraph company, who concluded that some one in their employ was divulging the purport of the bookmakers' messages to outsiders or else their wires were being tapped. A searching investigation was instituted but without result. No fallen angel has yet been found, and neither was it ascertained where the wire was being tampered with until the discovery was made accidently. Detectives were engaged to solve the mystery, and several individuals who were regarded with suspicion were watched. They were the Fallon Brothers, Austin Fitzgerald, and Billy Boyd, the latter being the unconvicted trafficker in fraudulent Chinese certificates. These men haunted the pool-rooms, and it was noticed that they generally laid in a large supply of winning tickets shortly before the result of the races was announced. They were shadowed by detectives, who were unable, however, to connect them with the little room in the safe-deposit building. The penal code makes wire-tapping a misdemeanor, the maximum punishment of which is a fine of $500 and six months' imprisonment.

EVENTS ON THE TURF.

State Fair Racing Stakes.

The Illinois State Board of Agriculture is at work in earnest to make the State Fair of 1890 excel all those of previous seasons. The awards aggregate nearly $25,000 in round numbers, and will be made by the "single judge" system, a departure from the old committee style. Trotting and pacing races will receive special attention, and liberal purses will be hung up in this department. There will be a $500 purse for a trotting dash of two miles and one of $300 for a pacing dash of one and a half miles, intended as inducements to breeders who have paid particular attention to the development of endurance as well as speed.

The following stakes and purses will close April 1:

Stakes—Trotting stake, No. 1, $300 added, for foals of 1888.

Trotting stake, No. 2, $300 added, for foals of 1887.

Trotting stake, No. 3, $300 added, for foals of 1886.

Trotting stake, No. 4, $300 added, for foals of 1885.

Running stake, No. 5, $150 added, for foals of 1886, five-eighths mile dash.

Running stake, No. 6, $150 added, for foals of 1887, three-quarters mile dash.

Running stake, No. 7, $150 added, for stallions making the season of 1890, mile dash.

Running stake, No. 8, $150 added, for foals of 1887, one mile and repeat.

Running stake, No. 9, $250 added, all ages, one mile and repeat.

Pacing, trotting purse, No. 10, $500, all ages, two-mile dash.

Pacing purse, No. 11, $300, all ages, one mile and a half dash.

Entrance 10 per cent of added money in each stake race; $5 to accompany the nomination on or before April 1; $5 to be paid on or before Sept. 10, and the balance payable from those intending to start on or before Sept. 22. Entry blanks furnished by W. C. Garrard, Springfield, Ill.

Racing at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 17.—New Louisiana Jockey Club winter meeting, thirty-fifth day; weather clearing and pleasant, attendance large, and track good.

First race, selling, six furlongs, six starters—Zeb Ward, 82 pounds, 50 to 1; Clara Moore, 98, 6 to 1; Frank Clapp, 106, 15 to 1; Skobeloff, 109, 7 to 1; Marchburn, 109, 84; Barney Lee, 115, 1 to 5. When the drum tapped Barney Lee was first away. At the half the order was Barney Lee, Clara Moore, Marchburn, Skobeloff, Frank Clapp, and Zeb Ward. Going around the turn Skobeloff went up to second place and near the finish took the lead, and came in an easy winner by two lengths, Barney Lee second, a length before Marchburn, third, Frank Clapp, Moore, and Ward in the order named. Time, 1:16.

Second race—selling, five furlongs, starters: Little Bess, 103, 8 to 1; Olympia, 108, 5 to 2; Sheridan, 108, 8 to 1; Passion, 110, 4 to 5; Mark T., 110, 2 to 1; Luke Dart, 110, 8 to 1.

At the start Mark T. took the lead, Dart second. At the half it was Mark T., Sheridan, and Dart, Passion fourth. Going around the turn Dart began to fall back and was out of the race, Little Bess taking third place. Passion came fourth into the stretch, but a little before home came with a rush, winning by a head, Mark T. second, a length ahead of Little Bess third, Olympia, Sheridan, and Dart as named. Time, 1:02.

Third race—Selling, nine-sixteenths of a mile. Starters: Sorrel Al, 77, 10 to 1; Fremont, 88, 10 to 1; Mona P., 91, 20 to 1; Lottie F., 96, 3 to 1; Maggie B., 103, 15 to 1; Volci, 104, 10 to 1; Harvester, 104, 4 to 5.

When the flag fell Harvester was in front, making all the running, winning by two lengths, Fremont second, a length before Lottie, third. Volci, Maggie B., Sorrel Al, and Mona P. finishing as named. Time, :56.

Fourth race, handicap, seven furlongs—Starters: Buckler, 115 pounds, 5 to 1; Con Gore, 119, 8 to 1; Tommy R., 108, 10 to 1; Panama, 108, 3½ to 1; Lida L., 106, 6 to 5; Harry Ireland, 100, 8; Ormie, 90, 8.

When the flag dropped Tommy R. was in the lead, Panama second, Ormie third. At the quarter it was Tommy R., Lida L., and Ormie third. At the half Harry Ireland had gone to third place, Buckler and Panama trailing, the latter apparently out of the race. Tommy led in the stretch, then Lida L., who won by half a length, Harry Ireland second, Ormie third. Time, 1:30.

Racing again Wednesday.

Commencement of the Woodward Sale.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 17.—Woodward's sale began today, there being fifty offerings bringing $42,020, being an average of $792. Following are the principal sales:

Barney Wilkes, b. f., 15, by George Wilkes; O. P. Halford, Lexington, $8,000.

Carrie B., br. m., 8, by Gov. Sprague; C. D. Adams, Lexington, $1,900.

Calunda, b. m., 8, by Harold; L. A. Rugsdale, Clarksville, Tenn., $1,175.

Mollie, b. m., 8, by Young Jim; J. W. Madera, South Elkhart, Ky., $1,575.

Mary Wilkes, br. m., 8, by Red Wilkes; W. H. Garner, Winchester, Ky., $1,174.

Annie W., b. f., 3, by Jay Bird; W. H. Garner, $1,450.

Cheetan Onward, b. m., 4, by Onward; R. G. Efvans, Danville, Ky., $1,025.

Detroit, b. s., 9, by Strathmore; Brown & Polk, Columbia, Tenn., $575.

Raven Wilkes, blk. c., 2, by Guy Wilkes; Brook Curry, Lexington, Ky., $1,500.

Gleamore Maid, b. f., 4, by William L.; C. J. Adams, Lexington, Ky., $2,000.

Lady Maud, br. m., 8, by Rockwood; L. A. Rugsdale, $1,000.

Euchre, c. s., 5, by Euclid; C. M. Crockett, Aurora, Ill., $1,250.

Count Kilneah, br. s., 5, by Egbert; Graves Taylor, Williamsonville, Ill., $1,005.

Wilcres, br. c., 3, by Count Wilkes; C. B. Strawn, Lincoln, Ill., $1,105.

Racing at Clifton.

CLIFTON, N. J., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Clifton began the week's racing with fine weather and the usual crowd. The track was in good condition, and fairly good sport was furnished. Long Time was the favorite for the first race, but was never in the race after the start. Ban Hope, an 8 to 1 chance, won. Umpire was a big tip for the second race and was backed heavily, going to the post equal favorite with Osceola. The latter made all the running and won handily by a length.

First race, five furlongs—Ban Hope won, Vengeance second, Bellair third. Time, 1:04¼.

Second race, five furlongs—Osceola won, Blessed second. Umpire third. Time, 1:05¾.

Third race, for 4-year-olds and upwards, to carry 105 pounds, one mile—Henry George won, John Arkins second, Gallus Dan third. Time, 1:45¼.

Fourth race, six and a half furlongs—Zulu won, Can't Tell second, Wild Cherry third. Time, 1:21½.

Fifth race, for 2-year-olds, six and a half furlongs—Watterson won, Nellie Booker colt second, Insight third. Time, 1:24½.

Sixth race, three-quarters of a mile—Brait won, Hilda second, Glory third. Time, 1:17¾.

Today's Card at Guttenberg.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Entries for tomorrow's race at Guttenberg:

First race, for beaten horses, six furlongs—Minstrel, Melodrama, Wangerment, Little Barefoot, Dynamite, Alfred, Clatter, Carlow, Pendennis, Top Sawyer, Tony Pastor, Jim Irwin, Electricity, Redstone, St. Clare.

Second race, six furlongs—Bias, Shakspeare, Folsom, Bengaline, Lady Agnes, Millerton, Forgener, Warsaw, Hamet, Algebra gelding, Lexington, Pall Mall, Helen Tilly.

Third race, six furlongs—Bradford, Peachblow, Amalgan, Battersby, Frejois, He, Marty B., Sunshine, Gendarme, Lord Beaconsfield, Nina W., Moonstone, Gracie, Mollie Thomas.

Fourth race, mile and a sixteenth—Pericles, J. J. O'B., Success, Swift, Pelham, Landseer, John Jay S.

Fifth race, six and a half furlongs—Aftermath, The Forum, Bob C., Sylla, Jim Mulholland, Counterfeit, Goneaway, Topeka.

Sixth race, seven furlongs—Neptunus, Bothwell, Nita, Brynwood, Parkville, Sherwood, Rebel Scout, Duff, McGregor, Tiburon, Biscuit, Wilfred Jay, Rio Grande, Alveda, Compensate.

Sale of the Stallion Thornwood.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—R. Baksr of the Pleasant View Stud, Watkins, N. Y., and A. J. Feek, Syracuse, N. Y., have purchased of J. R. Bascom, Berry Hill Stud, Sharpsburg, Ky., the bay Stallion Thornwood, 5 years old, by Blackwood, dam Sue, dam of Dr. West, 2:17¾. Price, $2,500.

"BUCK" EWING WEAKENING.

The Catcher Believed to Think Pretty Well of Day's Offers.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The baseball sensation that is being hourly expected to culminate has not yet reached that point. "Buck" Ewing denies that he has forsaken the brotherhood, but his talk shows that he is weakening. The matters that transpired during the midnight conference have been kept secret, both parties refusing to talk. Today was spent by Ewing and Day in promenading about the city taking in the sights. Last night they were corralled in a restaurant and interviewed upon the subject of contract-signing. Mr. Day was asked if he had secured Ewing's name to a contract. Said he in reply: "I will not say anything one way or the other. I am more than satisfied with the result of my visit to the city. Now, draw your own conclusions."

"Buck" Ewing was then attacked and his discourse ran as follows:

"No, I have not signed a league contract, nor will I sign one. If four certain men—Crane, O'Rourke, Connor, and Richardson—should happen to sign league contracts with the New York club then perhaps it would make a change that would affect me."

There is a peculiar significance attached to these remarks, as it was a subject of common talk yesterday that these very men were awaiting the example of Ewing to desert the brotherhood and jump to the league. Another circumstance that excites suspicion is the fact of Ewing having nearly $4,000 in his pockets. He has publicly exhibited in order to emphasize a remark made by its possessor in answer to the question if President Day was a good man.

"He's one of the best men I ever knew, and he can show a roll that is the finest thing for seeing, throwing down the roll of money. He claims, however, that he drew the money from the bank today to take to New York, for which point he leaves tomorrow night. Both Messrs. Day and Gordon are highly jubilant, and tomorrow will go to Indianapolis on important business.

WINTER BASE-BALL IN FLORIDA.

John Ward Explains How It Could Be Made Profitable.

TAMPA, Fla., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—John Montgomery Ward arrived in this city this afternoon. He is en route to Cuba to arrange for his club to make a tour through this State, Cuba, and Texas.

"What do you think of Florida as headquarters during the winter for professional ball players?" he was asked.

"From what I have seen I should think it just the place," he replied. "Ball players need practice in a mild climate a month or six weeks before the season opens in the North. They may spend hours daily in a gymnasium and get their muscles as hard as iron, but that does little good. They go out in the open air, sprain a joint, strain a muscle, or catch cold. With out of door practice all this is done away with. They become limbered up, so to speak. That is, their muscles are elastic and in working order, ready for actual work. It seems to me that the managers of these magnificent hotels in Florida have an excellent opportunity to make base-ball a great attraction through the winter season. It would pay them to club together and secure a good team of professional men. Make it a local club and if they could get good local support for home games, better. With a first-class club arrangements could easily be made with Northern teams to come down and play. Hotel managers should pay these men just as they do their musicians, and guests of hotels should be provided with cards of admission."

MULVEY DID NOT GO.

The Philadelphia's Third Baseman Fails to Depart with the Team.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Third Baseman Joe Mulvey did not show up at the Broad street station this morning to go South with the Philadelphia club. This was not wholly unexpected, since Mulvey had expressed his aversion to starting in to train so early in the season, and had said no longer ago than last Friday that he might not go to Florida. A. J. Reach said today that he was sorry Mulvey had not gone and that he thought the third baseman would find that he had made a mistake before the season was over.

John I. Rogers says that the equity suit of the Philadelphia Club against Hallman will probably come up in Common Pleas Court No. 4, before Judges Thayer, Arnold, and Wilson, between March 10 and 15. It will be an important case to the base-ball world, since it will decide the value of the "reserve" rule in this State.

In speaking of the league circuit Mr. Rogers said that it was no secret that everybody preferred only eight clubs, but that no club would be forcibly ejected, and that there might be ten clubs for the season. It is hoped, however, John B. Day and John T. Brush will come to a satisfactory agreement, and that the Indianapolis players will be transferred to New York, in which case Walter Hewitt of Washington would be expected to show some sign of getting together a strong team or else draw out.

CANNOT BE FROZEN OUT.

President Brush Says Indianapolis Will Remain in the League.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The fact that the Brooklyn and Cincinnati clubs, which have not been long enough in the league as yet to get accustomed to their new clothes, are seemingly making through the press an organized effort to freeze out Indianapolis causes some irritation here. It need not, however, as it is understood President Brush has locked up in his safe an agreement signed by all the Presidents in the league that Indianapolis shall not be voted out of the organization. There was some objection to the admission of Brooklyn and Cincinnati on the ground that a ten-club circuit would not be successful, and before Presidents Brush and Hewitt would vote for the admission of the clubs they exacted the written agreement that the admission should in no way interfere with Indianapolis and Washington.

With such an agreement in existence Indianapolis cannot be forced out of the league by the Eastern advocates of an eight-club circuit.

President Brush has notified all his players to report here for duty on March 17. He has received responses from several of them and he thinks every man will be here on the date named. To date exhibition games have been arranged as follows: At home—With Jamestown, March 29 and 31; Columbus, O., April 7 and 9; Louisville, April 10 and 11. Away from home—Columbus, O., April 1 and 3; Wheeling, W. Va., April 4 and 5; Louisville, April 14 and 15.

SIGNED A NEW CATCHER.

George Hodgman of the Concords Secured by the Boston League Team.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The Boston League Club added one more player to the list today. George Hodgman, a promising young catcher, who did fine work for Concord and several other New England amateur clubs last season, called at Director Billings' office this morning and put his name to a contract for 1890.

He is a young man, over six feet high, and said to be a fine thrower and batsman. Those who saw him play last season say that he is one of the coming men in the business. The local team has now five catchers and may release Shieldhane to Syracuse.

Tim Keefe is in town looking after the brotherhood interests. Manager Sullivan of John B. Day's *Sporting Times* is in the city, and says that the New York league people are going to put out money right and left during the week to get back Richardson, Ewing, Pfeffer, and Connor. The reports from Cincinnati look as though Ewing was taking stock in John B. Day's offers.

T. H. MURNANE.

ANSON'S MEN WIN EASILY.

They Defeat the St. Augustines by a Score of 15 to 2.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—A large crowd was in attendance at the second game of the series between Chicago and St. Augustine this afternoon. It was another "walk-over" for Anson's men. Following is the score by innings:

St. Augustine .....0 1 0 1 0 0 *—2
Chicago .....2 7 1 1 3 0 1—15

Earned runs—Chicago, 5. Two-base hits—Cooney, Carroll, Ines, Anson, Taylor. Three-base hit—Buckley. Bases on balls—Of Lawson, 1; off Andrew, 3; off Coughlin, 4; off Hutchinson, 1. Bases on errors—Chicago, 2. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; St. Augustine, 3. Struck out—By Andrew, 2; Coughlin, 6; Hutchinson, 4. Wild pitches—Lawson, 1; Andrew, 3; Coughlin, 1. Passed balls—Taylor, 3; Buckley, 1. Umpires—Dolf and Bennet. Time of game—1:45.

Zimmer's Latest Contract.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Charlie Zimmer, the two-times signer, and who has changed his mind about which club to play with this season a dozen times, called on Secretary Hawley of the league club today and accepted advance money, and at the same time he has still in his possession several hundred dollars of advance money given him by the local brotherhood team.

A Proposed New League.

BELOIT, Wis., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—A movement is on foot to form a base-ball league of eight clubs, with a $6,000 per month salary limit. It takes in some of the following places: Rockford, Monmouth, Freeport, Aurora, Elgin, Ill., Davenport, Dubuque, Ia., Beloit, and Janesville, Wis. A gentleman was in the city today working on the project.

Duke Will Pitch for Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—There is no doubt now about Pitcher Duke playing with the Minneapolis team the coming season. He has written Manager Morton for an advance of $200, which has been sent, and as soon it is received the contract will be signed and sent back.

A New Club at Springfield, Ill.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—A base-ball association, with John F. Gallagher as President, was organized here today. It will go into the Inter-State League.

UNION ATHLETIC CLUB GAMES.

A Large and Enthusiastic Crowd at the Casino for the Sport.

The Union Athletic Club has reason to congratulate itself on the success of the fourth annual indoor games at the Casino, corner of Twenty-fourth and State streets, last night. Upwards of 2,000 people attended and the long list of events were reeled off with precision and a good deal of enthusiasm, the U. A. C. boys winning a majority of them.

The first event, a one-mile walk, was productive of the only annoying feature of the evening. W. C. Clingen, the starter at scratch, was first past the post, but was disqualified for running, and the race was given to Thomas Wallis, who had a sixty-five-yard handicap. Clingen made a protest and the judges overruled it. The time was 7:22.

After seven preliminary heats in a fifty-yard running race the final heat was won by W. C. Skillinger, who had a handicap of four feet, from John Maskell, scratch, in five and a half seconds. The running broad jump was won by W. S. Farrant, who holds the best Casino record, with a jump of twenty feet four inches, from I. Gelder, who had a handicap of one foot nine inches. R. E. Davis won the 600 yard run in one minute twenty three seconds with a handicap of fifty yards, from E. B. Baker, L. R. Fyfe being scratch with a handicap of forty yards. Baker redeemed himself in the one mile run, in which he gave a half dozen contestants 35 to 100 yards handicap, but he gradually collared them and won in four minutes and fifty-nine seconds from W. P. Brown, who had come in fifty-five yards. The three-lap hurdle race over eight jumps was won by I. Gelder in a close race with W. S. Farrant in fifty-three seconds. The sparring bout was a capital affair, being contested by W. Young and Hugh Norris. Four three-minute rounds were boxed, and Young was given the match on points. The surprise of the evening was the victory of W. Murphy over C. P. Smith in the lightweight wrestling event. This was for two points down in the first eight minutes and two points down the next seven minutes. Murphy allowed his opponent to work at him for about fourteen minutes of the time, and then with a clever feint got under Smith's guard and turned him over. The only high jump was won by H. Wing, who got over five feet three and a half inches. The U. A. C. team secured nearly five inches on the drop in the tug of war with the Casino team and held it easily for three minutes, winning as they pleased.

LEAGUE OF AMERICAN WHEELMEN.

Annual Meeting and Election of Officers of the National Assembly.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—The National Assembly of the League of American Wheelmen met at noon today in the Grand Union Hotel. President Charles Luscomb read his annual address. In it he suggested that the assembly should decide at this meeting whether the matter of procuring better roads should be left to the National body or to the State divisions.

Although there was far from unanimity on various subjects at the election no differences were manifested. James R. Dunn of Ohio was elected President; Dr. W. H. Emory of Massachusetts, First Vice-President; George R. Bidwell of New York, Second Vice-President; W. W. Brewster of Missouri, Treasurer.

The action of the retiring President, Charles Luscomb of Brooklyn, in removing Isaac H. Potter from the Committee of Rights and Privileges and his efforts to secure State legislation without consulting the State bodies were not approved of.

It was decided to withdraw the support of the organization from the De Peyster bill and give it to the Shibell measure.

The annual tournament will be held at Niagara Aug. 25, 26, and 27.

GENERAL SPORTING NEWS.

Honors at Rifle Practice.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Adjutant-General Vance has just made his report showing the number of men in the Illinois National Guard winning honors at rifle practice during the year 1889. It shows 624 riflemen, 236 marksmen, 224 experts, 284 sharpshooters, the qualifications being 500, 600, 800, and 1,000 yards respectively, and 13 distinguished sharpshooters, the highest grade conferred. As all who qualify in the higher grades also qualify in the lower, including the higher grade to the lower, shows a total of 1,435 riflemen, 811 marksmen, 518 experts, 294 sharpshooters, and 13 distinguished sharpshooters, or a total of 801 skilled marksmen in the service. Capt. E. Sanborn, Company G, First Infantry, carries off the honors, hitting the bull's eye every time at all distances and at skirmish firing.

Worthy Chicago's Best Men.

The coming challenge shoot between teams from Kansas City and Chicago is exciting the utmost interest among the wing shots of the West, and the event will attract marksmen from every section of the country. The Chicago team has not yet been selected, but the Kansas City team, selected at a meeting of the State association, will be composed of the following experts: J. A. R. Elliott, J. E. Riley, Ed Bingham, Will Anderson, C. K. Guinotte, J. H. McGee, A. E. Thomas, W. B. Twitchell, L. E. Vines, H. H. Porter, Ed Choteau, W. V. Reiger, Lili Scott, F. J. Smith, Ed Hickman, Drury and Joe Underwood. This team, under the guidance of James M'Whield, will leave for Chicago March 5. A number of Kansas City people will accompany it, headed by Mayor Davenport and Ald. Twitchell.

Sprinter Johnson in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—H. N. Johnson, the American champion sprinter, arrived here tonight, but although he came in quietly Harry Bethune, the runner and faker, got wind of it and skipped the town in a hurry. Johnson was sorely disappointed, as he wanted to challenge Bethune before that tricky sport should have a chance to get away. He will leave in a short time for Australia, where he has several matches already arranged. His record is 9 4-5.

The Syracuse Pool Tournament.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The pool tournament for the championship of the United States opened here this evening with D'Oro, the Cuban; King of New Jersey, Manning of New York, Powers of Chicago, Dunning of St. Louis, Bessinger of Rochester, Stuart of Michigan, Kuntzon of Syracuse, Clearwater of Ohio, and Ciseas. This evening Clearwater defeated Ciaess by 125 to 112 and Powers defeated Stuart by 125 to 75.

Maggioli Defeats Spink.

In the first game of the series between Frank Maggioli and W. Spink for a purse, at Whelan's room last night, the former won by a score of 300 to 130 in twenty-five innings.

Clan-na-Gael Dynamite Element Waning.

That the triangle Clan-na-Gael element in the council of the Irish societies is in a miserable minority was proved at the Fitzgerald hall meeting Sunday when the St. Patrick's Day parade was voted down. There is also further evidence that even in the inner circle of the clan the power of the trianglers is waning also.

A convention of the dynamite section has been called at some place not yet named some time this month, and some camps have already elected delegates to this gathering. Larry Buckley, a member of the executive calling the meeting, was a candidate for delegate from his own camp, the Emmet Club, the other evening. He was defeated by a large majority, and John McGovern, a conservative anti-dynamiter, was selected. Other camps in this city, it is said, have ignored the call altogether. Even Camp 20 refuses to send a delegate.

In Epidemic Catarrh or La Grippe Blancard's preparations of the iodide of iron, in pill or sirup, are extensively prescribed on account of their well known power of neutralizing the accidental or diathetical presence of morbid elements in the system. In the general prostration due to the malady Blancard's Iodide or Iron is also largely used on account of its unequaled power as a systemic tonic and alterative.

MR. MARX'S AWFUL FALL.

DROPPED DOWN AN ELEVATOR SHAFT FROM THE SIXTH STORY.

The Wholesale Clothier So Seriously Injured That His Recovery Is Pronounced Doubtful—Witnesses Who Saw the Rock Island Disaster Testify Against the Train Crew—Official Reports of the Y. M. C. A. Show Satisfactory Results—The Purchase of Starved Rock.

Marcus Marx of the firm of Hart, Schaffner & Marx, wholesale clothiers at No. 187 Market street, fell down the elevator shaft at his place of business from the sixth floor to the basement yesterday afternoon, receiving injuries likely to cause his death.

Shortly after 5 o'clock Mr. Marx came into the building to go up-stairs. He entered the elevator, and the boy pulled on the rope and started the car upward. At each story the elevator shaft is guarded by a wire screen, which the elevator boy pulls upwards in order to allow passengers to alight. Mr. Marx did not tell the boy what floor he wished to get off at, and when the young man reached the sixth floor he did not stop there, but let the machine continue its upward course.

As the elevator was passing the sixth floor Mr. Marx, either thinking that the screen had been drawn up or else not observing it at all, stepped from the car as if to alight. He collided with the wire screen, and the blow threw him back, but not far enough to save him. He was caught between the shaft and elevator, and before the boy could stop the machine the car had crushed past him and he was left mangled and bleeding on the narrow ledge in front of the screen.

For a moment he tottered on the ledge, and then he fell with terrific velocity through the shaft from the sixth story to the basement.

He was picked up unconscious and bleeding from a number of wounds on his head and body. The Central Station patrol wagon was called and took Mr. Marx to his family residence, No. 493 West Adams street.

Drs. Price and Baxter found the injured man bleeding internally and in such a dangerous condition that they could not make a careful examination of his injuries. They fear that Mr. Marx will die.

WITNESSES WHO SAW THE DISASTER.

They Testify to the Semaphore at South Englewood Being Displayed.

Leroy S. Stringham, one of the jurors in the Twombly case, fainted during the examination of a witness yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, and a recess was taken till 2 o'clock.

H. L. Vanderwalker, a carpenter who saw the accident, testified he was sitting on the porch of the Hughes House on Vincennes road, opposite the South Englewood station. The passenger-train pulled into the station at 6:18. The danger signal of the semaphore was turned just as the last coach passed under the semaphore. The freight-train was not in sight when the danger signal was thrown. The freight-train was coming at the speed of twelve or fifteen miles an hour, and had not slackened when the collision occurred. When the engine got within ninety feet of the coach the engineer blew the whistle and immediately reversed his engine. The freight-train arrived about three minutes after the passenger-train. There were no red lights

The Tribune.

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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1890.

IN a moment of unreflecting passion Mr. Dana gave $10,000 to the New York World's Fair guaranty fund. After much toil and travail of spirit he has given up New York and is shouting for Chicago. A feeling of proper self-respect ought to make the New York Finance Committee give Mr. Dana back his check so that he may—as he is longing to do—give it to this city. The brief and unfortunate love affair between the editor and the Eastern city being at an end, the latter ought to return the presents it received. It is unpleasant to do it, for they will go to a younger and a fairer rival, but good manners require it.

THE absurd story that when the evolutionary squadron left Gibraltar the flagship Chicago had to be left behind, because her steam was not up, is promptly and officially contradicted. Not only did the Chicago leave Gibraltar on time, but she hoisted position signals for the rest of the fleet, and as usual gallantly led the squadron out to sea. The story, which was of New York origin, is only another instance of the malice of that overgrown village, inspired by the discovery that Chicago is always on time when she is wanted, always has steam up, and always leads the way besides. The New-Yorkers are finding this out.

OUR rampageous contemporary, the *Catholic Home*, who is as literal as an old granny, says:

> THE TRIBUNE wants to know what explanation the editor of the *Catholic Home* will make "when he appears before Peter to answer for his lies and false accusations." Neither the editor of the *Home*, brother TRIBUNE, nor any other Catholic, expects that it is St. Peter who will be his judge. Sectarian Sabbath-school books are a poor guide in regard to the tenets of Catholicism.

If the editor of the *Home* appears before any higher authority than Peter to answer for his lies it will be all the worse for him. His purgatorial term will be extended *ad infinitum*. He had better pray that Peter may pass upon his case.

THE stocks of grain in Chicago elevators and afloat last Saturday evening were 5,398,611 bushels of wheat, 2,701,880 bushels of corn, 1,658,188 bushels of oats, 721,230 bushels of rye, and 244,882 bushels of barley. Total, 10,724,791 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 12,808,260 bushels a year ago. For the same date the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade states the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada as 90,078,230 bushels of wheat, 13,583,686 bushels of corn, 5,813,181 bushels of oats, 1,476,608 bushels of rye, and 1,880,604 bushels of barley. These figures are smaller than the corresponding ones a week ago by 679,656 in wheat and 469,950 in corn. The visible supply of wheat for the corresponding week a year ago decreased 755,047 bushels.

THE week opened with an unusually large day's business at the Chicago banks. The rates for money are unchanged but firm. New York exchange was dull at 40 cents discount, and sterling rates were off ¼ cent. Trading at the Chicago Stock Exchange was light and featureless, but in the New York market there was a marked decline, led by Rock Island stock.—The Chicago produce markets were more active, and all were weak during the first hour or so, with heavy selling in the grain pits, but there was a general recovery in the latter part of the session. Corn sold to the lowest point recorded in the last twenty-seven and a half years. As compared with Saturday provisions closed unchanged, wheat a shade firmer, corn ¼ cent higher, oats ¼ cent lower, rye steady, barley 1 cent lower, and flaxseeds 1 cent higher.

A DISPATCH from Pittston, Pa., announces the probating of a will by one George Wilcox, which disinherits the grandsons if they do not support the Democratic ticket and the granddaughters if they do not remain single or marry Democrats. The action of the late George Wilcox shows that he was not above the average Democrat in intelligence or honesty and had no other conception of the proper way to spread Democratic principles than by bribery. Living or dying boodle is always uppermost in the mind of a Democrat. Of course, in this particular case, the late Mr. George Wilcox will be disappointed in his effort to make his grandsons think as he did by bribing them, and as for the girls, every one of them, if they have the right spirit in them, rather than be coerced by money, will be hunting for Republican husbands right away and see their grandfather later.

THE Democrats of Effingham County, in this State, have held a mass convention and adopted a resolution pledging their next Representative in the Legislature to vote for the repeal of the Compulsory Education law. There is nothing surprising in this. A good old Democrat loves a school as much as the Devil does holy water. It is to him an infernal device to make Republican voters. The law takes a boy from the streets, educates him, and puts it in his power to earn his own living, and he becomes a Republican. The same boy suffered to grow up without schooling except what he may get in the saloons naturally becomes a sturdy, unflinching Democrat. The members of that party in Effingham see that clearly, and other Democratic conventions will doubtless follow the example set them. The more the merrier. It will furnish the Republicans with a good issue for the fall campaign.

JUSTICE DRAKE of the British Columbian Supreme Court has settled, so far as he is concerned at least, the entire controversy between this country and Canada, by rendering a decision in a case for breach of contract that the United States has no jurisdiction over Behring Sea at all beyond the three mile limit. The case itself was brought by one Baxter of Seattle, who had contracted with one Jacobs of Victoria to take all his season's catch of seals in Behring Sea at a stipulated price. Jacobs violated the contract by selling a portion of the catch to other parties, and defended himself on the ground that the contract was not valid, as sealing in Behring Sea was in violation of the United States statutes. The court, however, held that the contract was valid and refused to recognize the rights of the United States outside the maritime league. While we may rejoice that Baxter got his money from the Kanuck who tried to overreach him, we decidedly object to the principle involved, and submit that as the question is now in process of negotiation between the two countries the learned brother on the Columbian bench is a little previous in his decision. It would have been more respectful in him to have held the question in abeyance until his superiors had settled it.

IN a speech at the dedication of the armory of a Cincinnati regiment of militia Saturday ex-Gov. Foraker made the surprising statement that he was asked by telegraph from the War Department at Washington in 1887, when the Canadian fishery situation was strained, how many armed men he could rush to the Canadian border in case of a sudden emergency. He said similar messages were sent to Governors of other States. This is one of the secrets of the Cleveland Administration which has been remarkably well kept. It is almost impossible to believe that that thorough sympathizer with England, Secretary Bayard, could have connseled such a daring move as the rushing of forces to the border. The danger is past now, but it must make the Canadians sigh when they reflect what they lost. But for President Cleveland's changing his mind they would be all citizens of the United States, snatched ruthlessly from the arms of Queen Victoria. It would be interesting to know why Mr. Cleveland abandoned his warlike ideas. Were not the reports of the Governors satisfactory, or did he fear the General who conducted a successful Canadian campaign would be a formidable rival for the Presidency?

THE DEBTS OF THE PACIFIC ROADS.

The report of the Senate Special Committee on the Pacific Railroads and the bill for the refunding of their debts which accompanies it, printed in yesterday's TRIBUNE, bear evidence to the affectionate regard of the committee for these roads rather than to its zeal for the interests of the Government. It has never been the case that all the claims made on behalf of any railroad have been justified by the facts. It is, therefore, somewhat surprising that Senators Frye and Davis should be able to convince the full committee so easily that all the charges made against the management of the Pacific roads were untrue, and that it was the duty of the Government to hasten to the relief of the virtuous, much-maligned individuals who control them.

If others than Senators had made this report it would have been immediately attacked as a smooth job of whitewashing, and there will doubtless be many, especially west of the Missouri River, who will have no compunctions about thus describing it. One of the grave charges against the managers of the roads has been the use of funds which should have been applied to the payment of debts to the Government for the purchase or building of branch lines. It has been charged that some of the purchases, or leases in particular, were wantonly extravagant and were made not so much for the benefit of the main lines as to put the breath of life into the securities of bankrupt corporations, often held by those who did the buying. The committee report says that the policy of building or acquiring the branch lines was wise, but it dodges answering the question as to whence came the money with which they were gotten. If unlawfully diverted from other uses, it shows a dullness of conscience on the part of those who have had the control of these lines which tends to demonstrate that their promises for the future can no more be trusted than those which they made—and broke—in the past.

Originally the thirty year bonds issued to the Union and Central Pacific roads under the act of 1863 were a first lien. Congress was unwise enough to allow the Government to drop into the position of a second-mortgage holder. It is now stated by the committee that it will not pay the Government to foreclose those miles of road on which it has a statutory lien because they are not worth the face of the first and second mortgages. It is intimated that this worthlessness of the Government's security is partly due to the fact that were it to take possession of the two roads it would have a line without terminals, beginning three miles west of the Missouri and ending at San José.

Yet these valueless roads earned the millions which were put into terminals, on which the Government has no lien, and branch lines which, it is claimed, it cannot touch, and which in case of foreclosure would be the property of those who have managed the Pacific roads. If the main lines have earned so much in the past why is it assumed they will earn so little in the future? If terminals were once bought from their earnings why not again? It may also be asked what the value of the present terminals would be in case of a foreclosure. The roads give them their value far more than they give value to the roads.

In brief how is it that these lines are now so unproductive when their past earning capacity has made possible the acquisition of costly terminals and the procurement of a system of branch lines which would leave their owners, were the Government to foreclose now, in possession of a route from the Missouri to the Pacific. This is something which the report does not explain. It is true that Senators Frye and Davis say, with a childlike faith which is both sad and amusing, that the interests of the Government are not menaced, and that there is no evidence of an intention on the part of the roads to evade any obligations to it. But they can get nobody else to believe it unless it be their fellow Senators.

The bill which accompanies the report provides that the debt of the Union Pacific shall be funded at 3 per cent, all to be paid off in fifty years. That of the Central Pacific is to be funded at 2 per cent and be paid off in seventy-five years. But as this road has to make "extensive improvements" during the next ten years it is relieved from all payments during that period. The committee has evidently been deeply touched by the statements as to the poverty and meager earnings of this line, which, however, some way or another produced enough to build for those who ran it the Southern Pacific, which they now look on as their individual property. The greater rapacity of its managers is rewarded by lower interest and a longer extension of time. It is also provided that the roads shall give to the Government a mortgage on all their property, including, of course, the branch roads which they have built or leased.

The Pacific roads cost those who built them nothing. The money that went into them came from the Government, from mortgage bonds or land grants. The tolls charged were so enormous that the managers could, and they pleased, have paid off all they owed the Government. But that would have deprived them of the immense profits they bankered after and they chose to use their revenues unlawfully for purposes of private gain. Congress has always listened to their tales of poverty and distress. It has converted a first into a second lien. It has never insisted on the rights of the Government. And now after years of unexampled toleration on one side and the violation of every promise on the other Congress is asked for fifty and seventy-five years more time and for a reduction of the rate of interest.

It is time to call a halt and turn over a new leaf. Let the Government insist on its rights and proceed to foreclose its mortgage. Let it find whence the money came which went into these branch roads, and if it ascertains that the Government had a lien on any of it let it enforce that lien against the branches. This whole airy fabric of fraud and lies which the managers of these roads have conjured up will melt into nothingness the moment the Government proceeds to act and shows it is in earnest.

This is the time for the Nebraska Senators to come to the front. The farmers of their State are subject to the tyranny of the Union Pacific road, whose rates are extortionate and which refuses to lower them, and says it is not within the jurisdiction of State authorities. This proposed bill is silent on the question of freight rates. It leaves it in the unchecked power of the Union Pacific to charge 300 per cent more than the Iowa lines. Is it to be allowed to fleece the farmers and the merchants under the shelter of the United States? The Senators and Representatives from Nebraska have now an opportunity to make an honorable record. They know and can point out the fallacies and omissions in this remarkable report and bill on which they will soon have to act.

THE NEW JERSEY DEMOCRATIC FRAUDS.

Once more the attention of the country is called to Democratic frauds at the ballot-box by the investigation which the committee of the Republican State Senate of New Jersey is making of the returns from Hudson County. Up to date the committee has finished examining the boxes in nine precincts of one assembly district, and has nine more to look over. The result thus far has been the finding of 534 bogus Democratic ballots and of 98 legitimate Republican ballots which were not counted at all. If the frauds continue in the same proportion in the other nine precincts they will vitiate the claim of Senator McDonald to his seat.

The scheme by which these frauds were perpetrated was carefully elaborated before election. The first move was to pack the registration lists, and this was done so thoroughly that on election-day the registry books showed 37,368 names in the eight precincts of Jersey City as compared with 30,291 at the Presidential election the year before. Then came the work of preparing what are known as "the little jokers." The Jersey boxes stamp and perforate the ballots as they are cast. This made the work of the stuffers very simple, as all they had to do was to run the ballots through another box or prepare them by hand, and then stuff as many into the legitimate box as they desired to make a majority or overcome returns from other parts of the State. Villains nearly always leave some tell-tale evidence behind them, however, and this was true of the Jersey ballot-box-stuffing Democrats. They neglected to have the ballots of the same size, and the work was done so bunglingly or hurriedly that the stampings and perforations of the stuffed ballots do not compare with those of the legal ballots.

Hudson County and Jersey City have always been the nest of the New Jersey frauds by which hitherto that State has been carried by the Democracy. It is not necessary to resort to fraud to carry the county, as it undoubtedly has a legitimate Democratic majority, but it has been a convenient place to receive reports from any weak spots in the State and manufacture a majority to suit. How well they have done this work a few figures will show. Last fall in that district Abbett (Dem.), candidate for the Governorship, had 27,822 votes, and Grubb (Rep.) 14,396, showing a majority of 13,426 for Abbett. In 1888 Cleveland had 27,609 and Harrison 19,440—majority for Cleveland, 7,169. The falling off of the Republican vote in Hudson County as shown by the Democratic officials as compared with the returns of 1888 was over 5,000 votes, while the Democratic vote was increased more than 200 over the Cleveland vote. In the whole State the total vote of 1888 was 303,741, that of 1889 was 269,103, and yet in a total vote which fell off 34,638 Abbett received 14,253 majority as against Cleveland's 7,149! What has occasioned this paradoxical business the investigation of the Senate committee clearly enough shows.

If such frauds as these were committed in a district which is legitimately Democratic what may not have been done in weak districts! Unfortunately the Senate committee cannot challenge the result so far as the State or National results are concerned. It is due to Senator McDonald to say that he concedes the fraud and denounces it in unmeasured terms and offers to resign his seat, but this does not involve any penalty, since even if he resigned he would probably be re-elected. What is needed now is a sample of the much-talked-of Jersey justice for the Democratic officials of Hudson County, and after that some method should be devised by the Republican State and National Committees to prevent these frauds in the future, for there is little doubt that Gov. Abbett himself is the beneficiary of frauds, and that they were sufficient also to swell very considerably the vote of New Jersey for that eminent reformer, Grover Cleveland.

CREGIER'S POLICE DEPARTMENT EXTRAVAGANCE.

Chairman Dixon and his colleagues of the Finance Committee are right in protesting against the extravagant and unwarranted methods and policies which Mayor Cregier has inaugurated in the Police Department of the city. Without waiting for the action of the Council he has increased the number of patrolmen, Captains, Sergeants, Lieutenants, etc., without necessity and without the least authority in law. The salaries appropriated for the department last year aggregated $1,400,162. This year Mayor Cregier proposes through his Superintendent of Police that $2,244,176 shall be appropriated. Allowing $100,000 for salaries for policemen in the annexed districts, this is a proposed increase of 50 per cent on the appropriation of last year! What emergency calls for this additional burden of $700,000 on the taxpayers to pay additional policemen?

As before stated the Mayor has not waited for the action of the Council on the estimates before proceeding with his policy of extravagance. He has already appointed 5 Inspectors. There was but 1 last year. He has appointed 13 Captains. There were but 11, including those of the annexed districts, last year. There were 57 Lieutenants last year. There are now 49. The number of Patrol Sergeants has been increased from 28 to 48. There are 74 Desk Sergeants at this time against 52 last year, and so on. This unwarranted increase in the number of officers above the rank of patrolman, which has been already carried into effect, involves an annual expenditure of $250,000. Where in the city charter does Mayor Cregier get his authority to mulct the taxpayers in this amount without consulting the Council?

The number of patrolmen in the service of the city last year, including those located in the annexed suburbs, was about 1,300. Superintendent Marsh, acting for the Mayor, asks for an appropriation for 1,890 men for the entire year. This indicates that he has already unwarrantably added 290 patrolmen to the force at a cost of $220,000. He also asks for 450 nine-months men, to be put on after April 1, at a cost of $243,000. This prospective increase can be guarded against in the Council. But the Mayor has already taken it on himself to add over $400,000 to the cost of the department, and it is probable that by giving appointments to Aldermen and by other employment of his patronage he may get enough votes in the Council to indorse this policy of needless public plunder.

The Council has been derelict in not calling attention to the Mayor's abuse of power before this. He has plainly violated the law by infringing on the province of the Council, and if the Aldermen had any courage he would be severely rebuked. The Finance Committee can at least make an exposé of his methods which will warrant public censure.

THE SAWTELLE MURDER CASE.

So far as the facts have been developed the Sawtelle murder case promises to be one of the most extraordinary in the long record of strange crimes for which New England is famous. It contains just the materials which Hawthorne would have reveled in and out of which he would have woven a thrilling romance.

Isaac Sawtelle, the alleged murderer, and to whom all the circumstances point, was only released from the penitentiary last December, where he had partially served a long term for a gross offense. He went to board with his brother Hiram, an eccentric character, living at Roxbury, Mass., and running a small fruit stand in Boston. The family property had been owned by the father and was held in the mother's name, but Isaac had deceived the latter and induced her to transfer it to him, whereupon Hiram sued out an injunction to prevent him from disposing of it. Thereupon Isaac deliberately concocted a scheme to murder his brother as well as his brother's wife and three children. By one pretext or another he succeeded in taking the 8-year-old daughter to Rochester, N. H., where he unsuccessfully attempted to poison her. He then wired the mother that she was sick, evidently with the intention of disposing of her also if she should come. She declined to go and at last it was settled that the father should go. He left the 5th, and has not been seen alive since. Meanwhile Isaac and the little girl returned, and he was taxed by the mother with murdering Hiram, which he denied. The next day he disappeared. During his absence it was discovered by the authorities that he hired a team while at Rochester and took Hiram to ride, returning without him. He then bought a hatchet, pickax, and spade, hired the team again, and did not return until the next day. Having settled his bills he went on to Portland in company with a confederate, who is missing. After his final disappearance it did not take the police long to run him down and arrest him. They were equally fortunate in finding the mutilated and half-buried body of the brother and numerous evidences that point directly to Isaac as the murderer.

The impelling motive to the commission of this horrible crime seems to have been greed for money, but with all his cunning he failed to cover up any of the evidences of the crime. He left so many clews lying around indeed that the police had little difficulty in tracing him, finding the body, identifying it, and securing the evidence that unmistakably declares him to be the murderer. Under such circumstances it seems impossible that he should not have known he would be discovered at once with the evidence of his guilt fastened upon him. From this point of view it has been argued that he is of unsound mind. It would rather appear that he is one of those cases which serve to enrich the doctrine of total depravity. Another feature of this case lends additional interest to it. Only six weeks ago he was pardoned from the penitentiary, where he had served fifteen of a thirty years' term. At the end of the thirty years' term another similar indictment should have met him, and there were still other crimes, which had not been brought to the grand jury for the reason that indictments had already been found sufficient to keep him in the penitentiary for his natural life. It appears, however, that he played the dodge of a reformed man, aroused the sympathy of the prison officials, induced the circulation of petitions for his pardon, interested women and ministers in his case, and finally brought such a pressure to bear upon the Governor that he not only pardoned him but no move was made to prosecute any of the other indictments against him. His case was presented to the Governor by skilled attorneys, who were paid by Sawtelle with money earned by him in prison, and the dangerous beast was let loose. From the moment he was free he commenced plotting the scheme for the murder of his brother. It ought to be a lesson to the sickly sentimentalists and to the morbid men and women who are continually on the alert to prevent the punishment of criminals and to get them pardoned out after justice has been only partially vindicated. Even Col. Ingersoll may find something in this case worthy of his study. We hardly can believe that he will hold society responsible for this depraved wretch, who has cunningly escaped the gallows by contriving to commit his crime just over the border of a State which forbids capital punishment. When he goes back to prison for the rest of his worthless life it is to be hoped the sentimentalists will let him remain there.

STOP THE LOTTERY BUSINESS.

The narrow escape from the chartering of the Louisiana Lottery company by North Dakota ought to call the attention of Congress to this subject and impel it to take some action. The Louisiana charter expires two years hence and if that State cannot be prevailed on to renew it the company will have to go elsewhere. It came within an ace of establishing itself in Nevada a year ago, an amendment to the Constitution to permit it having been defeated by only a few hundred votes. It would have succeeded in North Dakota if that had not been a Northern State and therefore specially amenable to public sentiment as expressed in the papers. Were a similar attempt to be made in Florida and Mississippi it might succeed because there would not be the facilities for creating a local public sentiment against it.

It is estimated that the yearly receipts of the company are about twenty-five million dollars, of which a third at least is net profit. Of the remainder less than one-third goes for prizes, and the rest is paid out in the expenses of management, which includes of course the corruption fund. It is not to be expected that the men who are making so much out of the folly of the people will give up the contest without a hard fight. A corporation with an income of twenty-five millions can afford to be generous to legislators, State or National, and it will not hesitate to do so. There is good reason to fear that if Louisiana cannot be bought up some other State will be. Mississippi will soon hold a constitutional convention. It is not unlikely that the agents of the company will turn up there and may receive a more friendly greeting than Sullivan and Kilrain did.

It is necessary for Congress to take action because it has been proved that local authorities will not. This city is a great buyer of lottery tickets. The places where they are sold are known, but no attempt is made by the Mayor or his police to break up the business. What is true of this is equally true of every other place in the country. The influence of the managers of the lottery is great and universal. Nor does it seem possible to teach the people that only a fool will buy a chance in a lottery, that it gives nobody a show for his money, and that the more one buys the greater one's certainty of loss. The ingrained gambling instinct in man cannot apparently be driven out by teaching or experience.

It is stated that a third of the mail which reaches the New Orleans office is for the lottery company. If this is so how easy it is for Congress to cripple it by denying it the use of the mails, by refusing to deliver letters to it as it now refuses to do to other frauds, to refuse to issue money orders drawn payable to it or its agents, and to refuse to pay any which may have gone through its hands but to return the money to the sender. It is impossible for a concern to carry on business all over the country without the aid of the post-office, over which Congress has absolute control. If an attempt is made to send or receive letters otherwise than through the mails laws can be made to punish the perpetrators. If Congress so chose it could years ago have limited the business of the lottery company to a comparatively small territory. Its inaction has been the means of taking millions from the pockets of the people and transferring them to those of persons who are but dignified swindlers and high-toned confidence operators, and who differ from the keeper of the commonest Chicago gaming-house only by reason of the grander scale on which they carry on operations.

THE *Financial Times* (London) brings clearer intelligence of the collapse that followed the Argentine crisis than has reached this country direct. It says the land fever has so entirely died out that sales are impossible except at a "positively ruinous sacrifice," and land sales may be said to have practically stopped. They amounted to about $40,000,000 for last October, fell to barely half that in November, and were under $2,000,000 for the closing month of the year. "As ever, Nemesis has followed upon reckless speculation and wild inflation." Failures are common things in Buenos Ayres and other centers, and have involved almost every class in the community. One effect of the change in the gold premium alone was a loss of $650,000 to the Central Argentine Railway company, nearly all of it incurred in the last three months of 1889. The *Times* thinks, however, that it is just possible the worst is over for foreign investors, and that those of them who have not already parted with their holdings may do better by retaining them. The collapse has been so complete that the whole effect due to the panic may prove to have been experienced, leaving the situation in reality a less awkward one than if the decline were gradual. But there can be no doubt that a season of intense dullness, lasting perhaps through many years, will follow the recent excitement. Capital will fight shy of further investment there, even on a reduced basis, and only when it is patent that the heaviness has exhausted itself will there be a return of the confidence which is necessary to make the wheels of commerce again go round actively and cheer the heart of the merchant with a prospect of gain. That has been the rule with seasons following the panics which have occurred in the United States and elsewhere. It is likely to be the case with a double emphasis in the Argentine country, as the inflation there per capita appears to have exceeded anything known in England since the days of the South Sea bubble.

IT is reported that 97 per cent of the ships launched in England last year are built of steel. A great change has come over the spirit of John Bull's dream since he used to talk about "the wooden walls of Old England" as his chief protection, and the superior qualities of "British oak" as affording no small part of the measure of his security outside of that furnished by the men. It may well be supposed that if the shades of Blake, Collingwood, and Nelson could revisit the pale glimpses of the moon they would stand aghast at the idea of being asked to command to victory such outlandish craft as those of today would seem to them to be. Perhaps even the ghost of Paul Jones would feel itself equally at sea in the attempt to think out some plan of maneuvering the new-fangled craft. But it is no less strange than true that the steel-built vessel can be handled with a precision to which the commanders of a century ago were strangers, is safer in spite of the idea which prevailed for thousands of years that iron could not be made to swim, and is destined ere long to crowd the wooden sailers completely off the ocean. And the last remark holds equally good of the craft that navigate the fresh inland waters of the globe. Our lake marine is in large part steel-built now, and the new ship-yards are all designed for the construction of steel vessels. In many other lines of mechanical work the metal is taking the place of wood, and it may be that this process of substitution will ere long solve the forest problem which has recently been prominently discussed by the political economists. "This is a world of change."

THE Railroad Committee of the Lower House of the Canadian Parliament has voted favorably on a bill to charter a railway from Sault Ste. Marie to James' Bay at the southern extremity of Hudson's Bay. The road will be 350 miles in length, passing through a hopelessly barren country, where only Indians and fur-traders can live, and during a portion of the year it will probably be impossible to operate it. A few years ago there was much wild talk in Canada about shipping the wheat and other products of Manitoba and the Northwest Territory to England by way of Nelson's River and Hudson's Bay. That impracticable scheme has been dropped, and instead of it the riches of the waters of Hudson's Bay are to be poured into the lap of Chicago. The promoters of the railway say that salmon, cod, whale oil, and other desirable articles to the value of millions will be transported to the Sault, and there loaded on steamers which will bring them to this city. After the company has gotten fairly going it proposes to put on a steamboat line between its northern terminus and England, and to turn a large part of the carrying trade between Europe and America into a new channel. The difficulty with this is that the navigation of Hudson's Bay and Straits is uncertain and dangerous, owing to the ice, and does not last, bad as it is, for more than a month in the year. It is probably the case that the promoters of the line are more interested in the bounty they hope to get from the Dominion Government than in the opening of a new road for commerce.

FROM 1783 to 1791 Albert Gallatin was an inhabitant of the State of Pennsylvania. In 1791 he removed to Virginia, where he remained a little over a year, and then returned to Pennsylvania. In 1793 he was elected United States Senator by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, but was unseated on the ground of want of citizenship in that State. Brice has been out of the State more than six years and has repeatedly sworn in legal actions that he is a resident and citizen of the State of New York, where, as a matter of fact, he has made his home. The case of Gallatin appears to be a very fair precedent to be followed in the case of Brice.—*Cleveland Leader and Herald.*

Mr. Gallatin was unseated on a party vote not because he was not a citizen of Pennsylvania but because by a strained construction of the facts he was held not to have been a citizen of the United States the nine years required by the Constitution. His case, therefore, stood on the same footing with that of Gen. Shields.

In 1822 the House of Representatives made a precedent for itself by unseating a member of Congress from Massachusetts who at the time of his election and for six years prior thereto had been a clerk in one of the departments at Washington, but who had never renounced his Massachusetts citizenship or become a voter in the District of Columbia. The Senate, however, has made no precedents, and is called on for the first time to decide whether a man who has unquestionably for fully six years been an inhabitant of the State of New York was an inhabitant of Ohio when elected to the Senate.

A LITERARY exchange speaks of "George Bancroft's immortal History of the United States." Ah, then, it is to be finished in the next world, is it?

A MICHIGAN man with a head for figures estimates that 17,500,000 persons in the United States have had the grip this winter. Among the tourists in Europe the coming summer there will be more American doctors and druggists than were ever seen there since the foundation of this Republic.

RUSSELL HARRISON appears to have made a great hit in his little speech at Atlanta, Ga., last Friday. The able Democratic editors may be expected to be unusually severe on Baby McKee for several weeks to come.

THE dog show is at an end. Our show for the World's Fair seems to be in much the same condition.—*New York World.*

An honest confession is good for the soul. Get on the winning side, neighbor. Come out boldly for Chicago.

THE indications are that water irrigation will be the only kind permitted in Denver hereafter during the first day of the week. The Supreme Court has so decreed. Let the drys rejoice. Let the wets put on sackcloth and ashes and cultivate a taste for water one day in the week.

A MISSOURI doctor recommends the liberal use of tar as a cure for influenza. There is nothing new in this. The tar-heal has been known in North Carolina for 100 years.

THE slowing of the trains to ten miles per hour after March 9 will compel suburbanites whose business is in the city to rise half an hour or an hour earlier in the morning than now. If this doesn't bring on a war of some kind THE TRIBUNE misses its guess.

THE Empire State needs $3,000,000 more to complete her new Capitol at Albany. If she has a few thousand acres of land to trade there are plenty of Chicago firms that will build a new State-House entire for that sum on the Texas plan.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Too Long to Wait.

Elderly but Rich Admirer—"I know, my dear Miss Lillian, there is some disparity in our ages, but it is not too great, I hope. I have known cases in which——"

Young Beauty—"Please excuse me for asking, Mr. Means, but what is your age?"

"I shall be 53 years old one week from next Friday, Miss Lillian."

(With a sigh)—"The disparity is not great enough, Mr. Means, by about twenty-five years."

Why It Comes High.

Patient (who has just had his eye operated upon)—"Doctor, it seems to me $50 is a high price to charge for that job. It didn't take you ten seconds."

Eminent Oculist—"My dear friend, in learning to perform this operation in ten seconds I have spoiled more than two bushels of such eyes as yours."

Conflicting Regulations.

Conductor—"Madam, it's against our rules to let dogs ride in passenger-cars. You will have to take this animal into the baggage-car."

Lady—"I have paid full fare for this dog, sir. Here is his ticket. He is a passenger. Do you allow passengers to ride in baggage-cars?"

[Conductor scratches his head thoughtfully and passes on.]

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

A crowded house greeted the Rudolph Aronson comic opera company last night upon its reappearance at McVicker's Theater in "Nadjy." The opera has been revised, with sundry additions by its composer, Chassaigne, since it was last heard here, a season or so ago, and seems to have been the gainer by the alterations, being now somewhat more connected than formerly in the musical treatment. The changes, however, are for the most part in minor details. Miss Pauline Hall as Etelka was warmly received upon her entrance. She has grown somewhat stouter since she was last seen in Chicago. Her vocal powers appear to be deteriorating. She never was much of a singer, and while her medium voice is moderately effective her upper tones are neither true nor agreeable. Miss Georgie Dennin as Nadjy made a pleasant impression, giving the part with an earnestness and conscientiousness which won her the appreciation of the audience. Her impersonation is, naturally enough, modeled after that of Marie Jansen, her predecessor in the part.

Mr. John Brand was an admirable Rakoczy. Both his singing and acting were deserving of commendation. Mr. James T. Powers as Farago amused his audience with the usual antics. Mr. Edwin Stevens as the Marquis and C. J. Campbell as the Count were moderately satisfactory in their respective rôles. One addition to the opera, for which the composer can hardly be held responsible, was the polacca from "Mignon," which was employed for one of Nadjy's dances. The performance would have been more effective if there had been greater vocal ability in the cast, for with the exception of Mr. Brand vocalism was not a strong feature of the work of any of the principals.

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At Hooley's Theater last evening the Carleton company played Offenbach's "Brigands" to a good house. The company, though considerably smaller than that from the New York Casino which gave the opera here some time ago, gives a more satisfactory performance. Less is made of the spectacular features and there is correspondingly more of the genuine Offenbach spirit. Miss Alice Carle as Fiorella sang the music with taste and feeling. She has a voice of no more agreeable quality than is usually to be found among the singers of the light opera type, and she uses it effectively. Miss Clara Lane in the part of Fragoletto is much superior to the young lady who sang in the same rôle with the Casino company, both in song and action. Mr. Carleton as Falsacappa sang better than last season and acted with his usual spirit. The company has evidently been carefully and intelligently trained and its work was as a whole worthy of praise.

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The Booth-Modjeska tour will come to an end in Louisville May 3. Next season Mr. Booth will, according to present arrangements, again be seen with Mr. Barrett. Mme. Modjeska will probably head a company of her own. The Jefferson-Florence tour will also end May 3. These comedians intend to continue next season as joint stars and are arranging to present a large repertory.

At the Grand Opera-House the Francis Wilson company entered upon its third and last week of "The Oolah" last evening. The attendance was good in spite of the fact that Miss Marie Jansen had not sufficiently recovered to resume her position in the cast, her place being taken by Miss Nettie Lyford. It is understood that "The Oolah" will not be heard in Chicago again after the present week.

There are already two car-loads of special scenery in the city for the production of "Richard III.," by Richard Manafield at the Columbia next Monday. Two more cars are to arrive and Mr. Mansfield himself will reach the city Wednesday. Rehearsals will commence Thursday morning. The Columbia production will be exactly the same as the Globe Theater, London, production save as to the cast of characters.

Mr. Joseph Murphy, in his old repertory of which his admirers never seem to grow tired, is at the Haymarket. His play last evening was "Shaun Rhue." This will be given until tomorrow night, when "The Donagh" will be substituted.

Much interest is manifested in the Chicago Conservatory entertainment Thursday afternoon, when "A Scrap of Paper" will be rendered. The seats retained at the Conservatory for the general public are exhausted and few remain at McVicker's.

Mr. Louis James has transported himself, his company, and his plays from McVicker's to the Windsor. He appeared at the latter theater last evening in "Othello." His rendition of the title rôle is familiar. Tonight the play will be "Hamlet."

"The Exiles" entered on its second week at the Columbia. Next week will see Richard Mansfield in "Richard III." at this house. The actor has engaged a new company for the occasion. Whatever the organization may prove and whatever interpretation of the tyrant by Mr. Mansfield will certainly be a surprise and a treat to theater-goers.

Mr. George Riddle will read Browning's "In a Balcony" at Apollo Hall this afternoon. This series of readings, it is a pleasure to say, has proved successful in a financial sense. It is an artistic treat.

The Nick Roberts specialty company is drawing largely at the Standard. There are several attractive features in the program, notably the acrobatic exhibition of the six Donisetti brothers.

Mr. Harry Lee and Miss Seligman are playing in "The Suspect" at Havlin's. Miss Seligman is growing in power as an actress of pathetic rôles. The play is a highly colored melodrama.

At other theaters: Dan Mason in "A Clean Sweep" is at the People's; "The Dear Irish Boy" is at Jacobs' Clark Street Theater, and "She" is at the Criterion.

"Bluebeard Jr." will be seen at the Chicago Opera-House next week. The sale of seats begins this morning.

PERSONALS.

Postmaster-General Wanamaker carries life-insurance policies to the amount of $1,900,000.

Emperor William of Germany has been dissuaded from publishing a volume of poems which he wrote as a young man.

Mme. Patti is becoming confidential and communicative out in California. She confessed to a reporter that she was 47 years old last Wednesday.

Secretary Blaine will probably be the only member of the Cabinet who will accompany the President to Pittsburg tomorrow to attend the dedicatory exercises of the Carnegie Library.

John Webster of Jackson County, Kansas, who was sentenced in 1889 to the penitentiary for forgery for two years, has been pardoned by Gov. Humphrey on the promise to become a teetotaler.

Mrs. Phœbe Cook Hicks, who died in Marshall, Mo., a few days ago, was a passenger on Robert Fulton's first steamboat when it made its trial trip down the Hudson. She was then a little girl of 7 years.

Ex-Congressman Calkins of Indiana, who was appointed to a Judgeship in Washington by President Harrison, is about to begin an active campaign to supplant Mr. Squire in the United States Senate a year hence.

Capt. William Tryon of New London, Conn., who followed the sea for forty years, says there are now only eighty-eight American vessels, sail and steam, in the whale fishery. Twenty years ago New London alone had 100 vessels in the whaling trade, but now only seven sail from that port.

The Sultan of Zanzibar was a peculiar mixture of cleverness, treachery, progressiveness, and barbarity. He always pretended to be friendly to Europeans, but he was not to be trusted. He had a pleasing manner, but there was an expression of cruelty in his eyes that told of an untamed nature.

Mr. Gladstone has felt so certain during the last five years of the ultimate success of the Home Rule movement, and of his eventual resumption of the Premiership, that when he left office upon the fall of his Government in 1886 he stored away most of his bric-à-brac and other household gods in the garrets of the Prime Minister's official residence at No. 10 Downing street, where they remain to this day.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's mental and physical condition is said to be far less serious than would be inferred from the accounts that have been printed recently. Mrs. Stowe takes daily exercise and an active interest in what is going on about her. She continues her correspondence with her friends, and her letters—which are not, as has been said, dictated to her—show all the characteristics of the exceptionally clever letter-writer she has always been known to be.

Alexandre Dumas the elder, the creator of Monte Cristo, was never at a loss for an answer. The first night at Paris of his son's famous drama, "La Dame aux Camélias," he was wandering about the theater, his face beaming with pleasure at his boy's success. An acquaintance, wishing to say something agreeable to him, exclaimed: "Surely, my dear master, this is one—I mean you have had a large share in the production of this piece!" "Certainly, certainly!" replied the old man. "Why, its author is by me!"

CURRENT NOTES.

One story and abasement—The modern sensational novel.—*Puck.*

Cold as it may be no man cares for a coat on his tongue.—*Kear

WILL PARDON PHILIPPE.

PRESIDENT CARNOT TO LET THE DUC D'ORLEANS GO.

It Is Learned That It Is the Intention of the French Government to Have the Young Man Escorted to the Frontier and There Set at Liberty—Yesterday's Proceedings in the House of Commons—Cruel Practical Joke on a Paris Family.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
(Copyright, 1890, by James Gordon Bennett.)

PARIS, Feb. 17.—It is learned upon excellent authority that President Carnot has decided to pardon Duc d'Orleans, who will be escorted to the frontier. The *Figaro*, *Gaulois*, and *Soleil* publish this morning the following telegram from the Comte de Paris:

HAVANA, Feb. 17.—I thank you for your very complete dispatch. I am proud of my son and happy at the stand he has taken. The conviction grieves me profoundly. Address here until Thursday, afterwards at New York.

COMTE DE PARIS.

The same Conservative and Royalist organs add that the Comte de Paris only goes to New York in order to be on the first steamer leaving for an English port. He may be expected to arrive at Liverpool during the first week in March.

MR. SMITH GREETED WITH LAUGHTER

The Irish Members of the Commons Jeer at the Government Leader.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—In the House of Commons today Mr. Parnell asked for information as to the Government's intention regarding the report of the special Parnell Commission.

The Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, the Government leader, said the Government intended to ask the House to adopt the report and to thank the commission for its just and impartial conduct.

Mr. Smith's answer was greeted with cheers, counter-cheers, and laughter.

He also said that the Government would ask the House to enter a report on its journal. [Cries of "O!" "O!"] He further said that he hoped, subject to the progress of business in the House, to make a motion Monday next to carry out the Government's intentions.

Mr. William O'Brien was the next speaker. He declared that the Nationalists had grown stronger under coercion. During Mr. Balfour's term of office as Secretary for Ireland £130,000 had been subscribed by the people to carry out the objects of the league. The boycott still prevailed everywhere and the Nationalists had triumphed, even in the districts in which the "Ulster minstrels," with Mr. T. W. Russell as bones and Maj. Saunderson as banjo-player, were accustomed to perform.

Mr. T. W. Russell in reply attacked the Parnellites, saying that they now bespattered praise on the Gladstonites, whom before they had covered with the worst epithets. Thus Earl Spencer was charged with murder, and every effort made to blacken his character.

Mr. O'Brien, interrupting Mr. Russell, said: "I certainly would not let any man say that outside of this House."

Continuing Mr. Russell said the charge he made against the Parnellites was certainly true. Now the Parnellites embrace Earl Spencer. The opposition asserted that Mr. Balfour had enforced the Coercion law with needless severity. Probably the press clause in the Crimes act was unwise, but in other respects coercion had assisted to restore and maintain order in Ireland.

CRUEL PRACTICAL JOKE.

Paris Fashionables Find Themselves in an Embarrassing Situation.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
(Copyright, 1890, by James Gordon Bennett.)

PARIS, Feb. 17.—There was a tremendous commotion at the residence of Marquis Doyle Sunday, when a heartless trick on the family, still suffering from a recent bereavement, was played by some malicious person sending out in the names of the Marquis and Marquise invitations to a soirée dansante, falsely announced to take place at their residence Sunday. As the family is in deep mourning for the loss of their eldest son the cruel effect of the miserable joke may be conceived. The invitations were written on visiting cards, evidently surreptitiously obtained some time ago, as they do not bear the mourning border as of course is the case at present. At an early hour carriages filled with guests arrived. Many of the invited, thinking it a carnival ball, came in fancy dress. Kings, Cardinals, clowns, Merry Andrews, shepherdesses, and milkmaids swarmed to the house, and learned to their dismay that they were the victims of a practical joke. The procession of guests continued until nearly midnight.

DEATH OF SIR LOUIS MALLET.

The Well-Known Commercial Writer Dies of Influenza.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The Rt.-Hon. Sir Louis Mallet, C. B., the well-known authority on commercial treaties, died today from influenza.

[The Rt.-Hon. Sir Louis Mallet, son of the late John Lewis Mallet, Esq., of Hampstead, Middlesex, was born in London March 14, 1823, and educated privately. He entered the public service as a clerk in the Audit Office in 1839. There he remained eight years, when he was transferred to the Board of Trade in 1847. In January, 1860, Mr. Cobden signed the Commercial Treaty with France, and in April of that year the English Government sent a commission to Paris, with Mr. Cobden as Chief Commissioner and Mr. Mallet and Mr. Ogilvie as Assistant Commissioners, for the purpose of making a tariff. Mr. Mallet soon impressed Mr. Cobden by "his strong intelligence and efficiency," and during the six months that the commission remained in Paris he took his full share in the long discussions that were held with French officials and manufacturers. Mr. Cobden's Commercial Treaty might have possessed little real importance but for the successful drawing up of a satisfactory tariff, and with it the latter achievement the name of Sir Louis Mallet will be permanently associated. In questions connected with commercial treaties Mr. Mallet's authority, particularly after Mr. Cobden's death in 1865, stood high. He consequently found incessant employment at the Board of Trade, and in 1865 he was appointed English member of the Mixed Commission which met at Vienna for the purpose of examining into an Austrian tariff. His Austrian labors covered a period of two years, not terminating till the latter part of 1867. In 1868 he was made a C. B., and in December, 1868, he received the honor of knighthood. In 1872 he retired from the Board of Trade, and was immediately nominated to the Indian Council. He remained during ten years a member of the Secretary of State's Council, but in February, 1874, on the death of his relative, Mr. Herman Merivale, he was offered by the Duke of Argyll the post of Permanent Secretary of State. In the following year he paid a visit to India. In 1883 he retired from the post of Permanent Under-Secretary of State for India, and his name was added to the roll of the Privy Council. Sir Louis Mallet was the author of a treatise on "Reciprocity," printed for the Cobden Club in 1879.]

MR. WEBSTER ON THE COMMISSION.

The Attorney-General's Remarks Not Relished by the Government.

[*New York Mail and Express* Cable.]

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Sir Richard Webster, the Attorney-General, whose service to the Government and the *Times* during the sitting of the Parnell Commission was so hearty and yielded so little fruit, in his speech last Saturday at Oxford against Mr. Parnell and his colleagues declared "that the Government that declined to protect the poor and weak victims of the criminal conspiracies of the Parnellites would be a craven Government."

The chief anxiety of the Government seems to be to get out of the disgraceful and harmful mess in which it has involved itself in as quick and quiet a manner as possible. Its due probably is to disavow the utterances of this member of it, as it tried to ignore any connection with him while he was fighting its cause in the court. The absurdity of Webster's remarks robs them of any weight with the great mass of the people, who are inclined now to be amused at such attacks on the Irish members by representatives of the Cabinet.

Rumors are prevalent which point to a virtual disintegration of the Salisbury-Balfour ministry immediately after Lent. It is gossiped about, with some shadow of real information, that Easter will see the resignation of more than one Minister who now holds a place in the Cabinet and that steps will be taken to modify the Ministry and make the Cabinet less unwieldy. The Cabinet is unusually large just now, a greater number of Government officials being included in it than is customary. Just what changes may be contemplated cannot be predicted at present with any authority.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

The United States Squadron at Villafranca —Foreign Notes.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
(Copyright, 1890, by James Gordon Bennett.)

VILLAFRANCA, Feb. 17.—Gen. de Novion, the Military Governor, having given leave to land the men of the United States squadron on the Government grounds on the eastern side of the bay at Errat, the drills so much desired by Admiral Walker were begun today. In granting the privilege Gen. de Novion specially emphasized the fact that he would not grant the same to the squadron of any European Power, although he extended the courtesy to the United States. Accordingly at an early hour the bay was alive with boats from the squadron. The Chicago sent 280 men, the Boston 180, the Atlanta 180, and the Yorktown 80. Admiral Walker and Capt. Robeson, chief of the staff, inspected the drills, which consisted of company practice and were only preliminary to the brigade drills which will take place later. Drills and more general maneuvers will continue until the squadron leaves here. It may be noted that this is the first opportunity the squadron has had for land practice. Originally Point Negre was suggested for similar drills, but was considered to be dangerous ground. Then Port Mahon was thought of, but the Spanish Government, after holding a council, refused leave to land lest it might form a precedent for other fleets.

The Government and the Parnell Commission.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
(Copyright, 1890, by the Press Pub. Co., N. Y. World.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The avowal of the Government that it proposes to take no action on the report of the Parnell Commission beyond proposing a formal vote of thanks to the Judges is regarded in political circles as equivalent to a confession that the report is valueless to them as a party weapon. Home-Rulers will not oppose the vote of thanks but will propose to add a rider to it declaring in effect that the report has entirely vindicated the Irish party. This will be treated by the Government as a vote of censure and will give rise to a lengthy and animated debate. Lord Randolph Churchill stated to a friend tonight that the commission proved nothing except what the Parnellites could have desired.

Boulanger Refused a Divorce.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—Gen. Boulanger was notified today that the Sacred Congregation had decided against his application for divorce. The General has sent to the Papal Nuncio at Paris, entreating him to ask the Holy Father to overrule the decision. Should the application be successful, the General will marry Mme. Bonnemain, to whom he owes 100,000 francs.

Maj. Wissmann's Plans.

ZANZIBAR, Feb. 17.—Maj. Wissmann, at the head of a strong force, will march into the interior at the end of April. He will have 400 natives fully equipped and armed with magazine rifles. He will take eighteen mountain guns, two torpedo boats and four river boats, and two large guns to defend stations to be built on the caravan road.

Miners Threaten a Strike.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—A general strike of coal miners in Great Britain, affecting 400,000 men, is apprehended, owing to the demand for a 10 per cent increase of wages, to which the men propose to adhere. Such a strike would cause a decrease of 75 per cent in the British coal output.

Dom Pedro's Mind Affected.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The Paris correspondent of the *News* says Dom Pedro's nervous disease increases, and partly unhinges his mind. He lives in daily expectation of being recalled to rule Brazil, and does not realize the precarious state of his own finances. He refuses to reduce his imperial suite and maintains his expenses on a grand scale.

Sarah Bernhardt Ill.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
(Copyright, 1890, by James Gordon Bennett.)

PARIS, Feb. 17.—Sarah Bernhardt was taken suddenly ill after the matinée of "Jeanne d'Arc" Sunday. Accordingly no evening performance could be given, much to the disappointment of the public, who had assembled in large numbers at the doors of the Porte St. Martin.

Gilbert and Sullivan Have Not Quarreled.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Sir Arthur Sullivan, who has returned from Nice, said tonight that the rumor in the American newspapers that Gilbert and he had quarreled or agreed to work apart hereafter was false and absolutely baseless.

Socialists Attack a Meeting.

BERLIN, Feb. 17.—The Socialists attacked a meeting of the German Liberals at Liegnitz in Silesia. The police interfered and many persons were wounded.

WHAT THE WEATHER WILL BE TODAY.

Official Forecast Furnished by the United States Signal Service Bureau.

OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Tuesday:

For Illinois, colder, fair, except in eastern portion, light rain, northerly winds; cold wave in southeast portion.

For Lower Michigan, rain or snow, colder, northwesterly winds; cold wave in southern portion.

UNITED STATES SIGNAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, Feb. 17—7 p. m.—Local forecast for Chicago and vicinity: Colder, fair weather; brisk westerly winds.

Place of observation.	Barometer reduced.	Thermometer.	Maximum temperature.	Minimum temperature.	Direction of wind.	State of weather.	Precipitation for 24 hours.
Montreal	30.14	8	14	N. E.	Snow		.04
Minnedosa	30.30	—12	2	N.	Snow		.04
Medicine Hat	30.08	2	10	N. W.	Fair		
New York	29.96	42	52	S.	Fair		
Washington, D. C.	29.90	54	62	S.	Clear		
Norfolk, Va.	30.00	50	60	S.	Clear		
Charleston, S. C.	30.20	62	70	S. W.	Clear		
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.20	60	76	S. E.	Clear		.7
Pensacola	30.16	60	74	S.	Clear		
Vicksburg, Miss.	30.04	70	74	S.	Clear		
New Orleans, La.	30.12	66	18	S. W.	Clear		
Galveston, Tex.	30.00	66	70	S.	Fair		
Nashville, Tenn.	29.94	66	70	S. E.	Fair		
Cincinnati, O.	29.80	62	68	S. W.	Clear		
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.76	42	46	S. E.	Cl'udy		
Oswego, N. Y.	29.82	40	50	N.	Rain		.08
Rochester, N. Y.	29.88	40	54	E.	Cl'udy		
Erie, Pa.	29.78	46	52	S. E.	Cl'udy		
Cleveland, O.	29.82	52	56	S.	Cl'udy		
Sandusky, O.	29.72	50	58	S. W.	Fair		
Toledo, O.	29.72	54	60	S. W.	Cl'udy		
Detroit, Mich.	29.74	50	56	S. W.	Cl'udy		.04
Alpena, Mich.	29.84	36	38	N. E.	Cl'udy		
Manistee, Mich.	29.85	38	44	N. W.	Cl'udy		
Grand Haven, Mich.	29.86	40	44	N. W.	Cl'udy		
Marquette, Mich.	29.96	22	28	N. W.	Cl'udy		.06
Port Huron, Mich.	29.78	44	50	S.	Rain		.14
Chicago	29.78	46	54	W.	Cl'udy		
Milwaukee, Wis.	29.70	36	40	N.	Rain		
Green Bay, Wis.	29.80	20	30	N.	Cl'udy		
La Crosse, Wis.	29.96	24	30	N.	Cl'udy		
Duluth, Minn.	29.86	16	20	N. E.	Snow		.06
St. Paul, Minn.	29.94	26	30	W.	Rain		
Davenport, Ia.	29.86	36	46	W.	Cl'udy		
Des Moines, Ia.	29.86	30	36	N. W.	Cl'udy		
Dubuque, Ia.	29.76	42	44	N.	Cl'udy		
Cairo, Ill.	29.16	66	70	S.	Fair		
Springfield, Ill.	29.74	46	50	S. W.	Clear		
St. Louis, Mo.	29.78	60	72	S. W.	Cl'udy		
Springfield, Mo.	29.90	62	72	S. W.	Cl'udy		
Omaha, Neb.	30.00	30	36	N. W.	Clear		
Huron, S. D.	30.20	12	12	N. W.	Clear		
Sioux City, Ia.	30.08	16	26	N.	Clear		
Moorhead, Minn.	30.12	6	20	N. W.	Snow		.10
St. Vincent, Minn.	30.12	6	30	N. W.	Snow		.04
Bismarck, N. D.	30.38	—17	8	N. W.	Clear		.50
Fort Buford, Dak.	30.36	—20	6	N. W.	Clear		.04
Helena, Mont.	30.08	—8	6	Calm	Fair		.14
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.86	24	46	N. W.	Fair		
Denver, Colo.	29.80	34	48	N. W.	Cl'udy		
Dodge City, Kas.	29.56	54	70	S. W.	Cl'udy		
El Paso, Tex.	29.84	72	76	W.	Clear		
Salt Lake City, Utah	29.92	30	40	N.	Cl'udy		
Portland, Ore.	29.66	34	40	N.	Fair		
San Francisco, Cal.	29.84	42		N.	Clear		

*Morning report.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Liverpool—Arrived, the Kansas, from Boston. Moville—Arrived, the Polynesian, from Boston.

London—Sighted, the Waesland, from New York; La Normandie, from New York, for Hamburg. Arrived, the Egypt, from New York.

Hamburg—Arrived, the Russia, from New York.

Southampton—Arrived, the Fulda, from New York, for Bremen.

New Illinois Corporations.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State today granted permission for the issuance of the following licenses of incorporation:

Parker and Weisrock Printing company; location, Chicago; to conduct a general printing and binding business; capital stock, $2,500; incorporators, Walter S. Parker, Frank Weisrock, and Solomon Mendelsohn.

The Toltec Gold and Silver Mining company; location, Brighton; to conduct a general mining and milling business; capital stock, $2,500,000; incorporators, John B. Lovingston, Joseph A. Maurer, and Louis Riechmann.

The American Horse and Cattle Food company; location, Chicago; the manufacture of food for cattle, horses, poultry, and live stock; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, John V. Meserole, W. E. Brown, and J. B. Parkes.

The Comstock-Castle Stove company of Quincy filed a certificate of increase of capital stock to the sum of $375,000.

The Coal City Coal company of Coal City filed a certificate of change of name to the Wilmington Coal Association and increase of capital stock from $5,000 to $15,000.

The Kankakee Trotting Park Association of Kankakee filed a certificate of change of name to the Kankakee Driving Park Association and increase of capital stock to the sum of $15,000.

FORGERY IS SUSPECTED.

PECULIAR REVELATIONS IN THE CLAASSEN EXAMINATION.

President Conrad Jordan Testifies That All the Misappropriated Securities Have Been Recovered and Turned Over to the Western National—Awful Sufferings of German and Hungarian Colonists in Brazil—Two Members of Da Fonseca's Cabinet Reported to Have Resigned.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The examination of Peter J. Claassen, who is charged with having misapplied funds belonging to the Sixth National Bank while acting as its President, went on before United States Commissioner Shields today. There was a startling development in the course of the inquiry. It was the suspicion that forgery had been committed in the manipulation of the checks.

President Conrad N. Jordan of the Western National Bank testified that since he last appeared in court he had recovered $10,000 of Cœur d'Alêne Mining company's bonds from W. C. Sheldon & Co., which completed the entire list of the $622,000 securities that Claassen put in the hands of Pell, Wallack & Co. to sell, and had turned the bonds over to the Sixth National Bank.

William M. Kilduff, who is George H. Pell's brother-in-law, and also a member of the firm of Pell, Wallack & Co., was asked to explain two checks drawn Jan. 22 on the Equitable Bank to the order of P. J. Claassen for $15,000 each, and made by Pell, Wallack & Co. The witness could not throw much light on the subject, and as the stubs of Pell, Wallack & Co.'s check-book show no entries Mr. Mitchell was unable to get any information about them.

Mr. S. T. Meyer of No. 7 Broadway took his place. Several checks were handed him, and he said positively the signatures were not those of "S. T. Meyer & Son." It looked as if forgery had been committed by somebody.

The grand jury spent three hours today investigating the violations of the State Banking laws by the so-called syndicates. It is expected that indictments will be returned against several individuals connected with the bank-wrecking scheme.

DISAPPOINTED COLONISTS.

Awful Sufferings of a Band of Germans and Hungarians in Brazil.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The Brazilian mail steamship Finance arrived at Roberts' Pier today. She sailed from Rio Janeiro Jan. 22. On the lower deck was a forlorn-looking group of forty German and Hungarian emigrants. One of their number said: "We are a remnant of the immigrants which sailed from this port in the early part of last November to start a colony near Maranhan. When we arrived there we found everything to have been misrepresented to us. The houses that we were given were built of palm-leaves. The spaces in the roof and sides were often an inch apart, not forming as much protection as a hut made of our ordinary basket work would afford. There were no doors in the huts, and we were obliged to lie and sleep on the bare damp ground. The food which we were able to secure was of the poorest, dirtiest kind, and the water which we used had to be taken from stagnant pools of the neighboring swamp in which the negroes, who are much less than half civilized, used to bathe.

"We had been promised good cleared land, but the land we found was not worth cultivating at all. Our clothes from lack of protection soon became mildewed and began to rot so that we had to throw them away, and sickness broke out among our number to an awful extent. Five of our number died within three days, their corpses turning black. It was a most sickening sight to see a man take off his shoe and find the sole of his foot covered and eaten into by small worms. We appealed to the agent to do something for us, but he only laughed. We appealed to the Governor for help, but got none whatever. We were finally ejected by a troop of soldiers and sent to two islands in the harbor. On the island, as on the land, we were treated in the worst manner possible. When the Finance came into Maranhan the officials visited us and promised to send us back to America if we would sign a written promise to say nothing about how we had been treated when we reached this country. We signed the paper because we had to or die there, and here we are in New York without friends or money."

MORE TROUBLE FOR DA FONSECA.

Two Dissatisfied Members of His Cabinet Said to Have Resigned.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The steamship Basil from Para arrived today and brought reports of a serious defection in Da Fonseca's Cabinet.

Capt. Thompson said that two of the members resigned Feb. 3, owing to their inability to agree with the rest of the members on the question of policy. The fact of their resigning had not been made public, but he had received his information from reliable sources.

Capt. Thompson further said that exchange had declined three pence from Jan. 23 to Jan. 25, and was now at the lowest point yet reached.

"The chief cause of dissatisfaction at present existing in Brazil," said Capt. Thompson, "is among foreigners, who have been compelled to protest against becoming citizens before May 6, or else they will be considered Brazilians."

The *Provincia Do Para* contains a telegram from its Rio correspondent telling of the resignation of the Minister of Agriculture, Demetrio Rebeiro, on account of "doctrinal scruples," and the appointment of Dr. Francisco Glycerio in his place. It also contains an article to the effect that Dr. Chermont, Governor of the State of Para, received a cablegram from the Brazilian Minister in Washington announcing the official recognition of the Brazilian Republic by the Government of the United States of America. He transmitted the welcome news to the Ministers and also to the Governors of different States and received replies thanking him for the good news and saying that the people were in full accord with the new régime.

The Para papers refer to a loan of 6,500 contas, or about $3,250,000, which the Province of Para proposes raising. They also refer to the decree of the central Government looking to the establishment of three banks of issue in Rio Janeiro, Bahia, and in Porto Alegre; the Rio bank to be privileged to issue 200,000 contas, the Bahia bank about 150,000 contas, and the one at Porto Alegre about 100,000 contas. The general scheme proposed is to issue notes by these banks against deposit of State bonds.

WORK ON THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

Chief Engineer Menocal Reports a Satisfactory Condition of Affairs.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Mr. A. G. Menocal, chief engineer of the Nicaragua Canal Construction company, arrived here on the steamer Hondo from Greytown and is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Concerning the work in Nicaragua Mr. Menocal says that it is progressing systematically and satisfactorily and as rapidly as the nature of the task and the engineering plans will permit. The telegraph line is finished to Castillo Viejo, where it is to connect with the Nicaraguan Government's wires. Laying pipe for supplying the line of the works with pure water, clearing the route of the canal for ten miles up to the first lock, and the construction of the breakwater at Greytown, including the quarrying and transportation of the rock and the gathering of the other material for it, furnishes employment to about 1,000 men.

The health of the officers and the men remained good, as it has been throughout, and all the plans of the company as originally formed are being successfully carried into execution.

SOCIETY OUT IN FULL FORCE.

The Patriarchs Give Their Last Ball of the Season at Delmonico's.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Three hundred and twenty-five guests were present at the third and last Patriarchs' ball which was given tonight at Delmonico's. The ballroom was elaborately trimmed with Japanese embroideries and screens, while from the walls hung festoons of roses and smilax. At 11:30 dancing began and was continued until 12:45, when supper was announced.

Mr. Ward McAllister took down Mrs. William Astor, Chauncey M. Depew followed with Mrs. E. J. Phelps, Cornelius Vanderbilt with Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Daniel Dougherty with Mrs. Ryam K. Stevens, Frederic D. Thompson with Mrs. Edward Cooper, and the Hon. Arthur Herbert of the English Legation with Mrs. William C. Whitney.

At 2 o'clock the cotillion, led by Thomas Howard, with Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, was danced in the English fashion until 2:30 o'clock. There were no favors. Among the distinguished strangers present were Mrs. E. J. Phelps of New Haven, Miss Smalley, Leonard Arthur of England, Miss Paunceforte of Washington, Miss O'Donnell of Baltimore, Arthur Padelford and Miss Leiter of Washington, F. E. Lawrence of England.

GENERAL METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Interesting Decision by Judge Osborn Affecting the Rights of Trades Unions.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The Bricklayers' Benevolent and Protective Union, an organization of about 1,600 men, scored a victory over John Burns, an alleged delinquent member, today in a decision rendered by Judge Osborn of the Brooklyn City Court. The case is one which is of interest to trades unions everywhere as establishing their power to enforce their rules and to regulate the fines of recalcitrant members. Burns was fined for resisting an order of a walking delegate of the union to strike, and sued to recover. Judge Osborn holds that the union has power to discipline members, and sustains the imposition of the fine.

Recent Gifts to the Metropolitan Museum.

Several important gifts have recently been made to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The President of the museum, Mr. Marquand, has presented, among a number of pictures, two by Velasques, one of them being a portrait of the artist. Frederick Loeser has also given a fine painting of Wagner, by Pecht, and there are other gifts of objects of art, including antiquities, paintings, etc. It is thought that Turner's "Grand Canal, Venice," will be given to the museum by Mr. Vanderbilt, as it was said by the former owner to be bought for that purpose.

Sydney Rosenfeld's New Comedy.

Sydney Rosenfeld's four act comedy, "The Stepping Stone," produced for the first time at the Standard tonight, has the elements of a successful play. The central figures are a Mrs. Arden of Fifth avenue, who gets under the influence of Thurman Noyes, a "theosophist" of spiritualistic and magnetic gifts, who exercises his power over her for his personal ends. Rose Eytinge and Gustavus Levick carried the leading rôles strongly and successfully—the one as the weak dupe, the other as the designing and subtle adventurer.

She Had No Hair to Pull.

The Murray divorce case was before Vice-Chancellor Van Fleet at Jersey City today. The defendant is Thomas Murray, a well known merchant of this city. Among the allegations is one that Mr. Murray dragged his wife about by the hair. The defendant's lawyer disposed of that count by saying: "My client denies, your honor, that he seized his wife by the hair and dragged her out of bed, for the good reason that she wears a wig."

Suit Against J. B. Haggin.

J. B. Haggin, the California millionaire and horse-owner, is defendant in a suit in the New York Supreme Court over an immense California ranch. Two towns have been built upon the property, and many thousands of dollars are involved. The plaintiff is Mrs. Pearson B. Reading, whose husband was a central figure in California in '49, and who alleges that Mr. Haggin has grossly betrayed the trust she reposed in him. Argument on a demurrer by Mr. Haggin was had in special sessions this morning and decision reserved.

Notes.

William Jarvis McAlpine, one of the most eminent civil engineers of his day, died Sunday at his home in New Brighton, Staten Island.

O'Donovan Rossa is indicted for libel and can find no Judge willing to try him. He threatens the impeachment of the entire New York judiciary.

Between 400 and 500 building trades mechanics and laborers refused to go to work today on the several jobs of Morton & Chesley, the Boston builders, who have so far stubbornly refused to employ Knights of Labor exclusively.

Mrs. Herman Rogozinski, whom Isaac Jacobs intended to include in his series of ghastly butcheries, will recover.

The contest over the will of Maltby G. Lane by his daughter and grandchildren was begun today in the Court of Common Pleas. Lane left most of an estate of about $1,000,000 to his second wife.

The controlling interest in the stock of the Union Ferry company, a corporation that operates five ferries plying between this city and Brooklyn, has been purchased by a New York syndicate. The price paid was $200 per share, or double the par value of the stock.

It is whispered in Baltimore that Robert Garrett is practically a prisoner in his own house. The story goes that he has with him two muscular male nurses accustomed to dealing with demented persons, and under the eyes of one of these Mr. Garrett passes his days and nights.

Collector Phelps of the law department of the custom-house today served upon Commissioner Ridgway, President of the Commissioners of Emigration, sixty days' notice from the Secretary of the Treasury terminating the contract between the Treasury Department and the Board of Commissioners.

Richard Goebler of Butte, Mont., was recently fleeced out of $1,500 by three confidence men. He complained to the police, but becoming dissatisfied at their slowness, started out on his own hook. He was highly successful, and today captured the third of the bunko men in a Bowery restaurant and turned him over to the police.

Tomorrow the department of superintendence of the National Educational Association will meet in the hall of the college for the training of teachers at No. 9 University place. Morning and evening sessions will be held for three days. Many educators from the Northwest are expected to be present and take part in the exercises.

WAS IT A CASE OF SELF-MURDER?

Mystery Surrounding the Death of a Milwaukee Girl—Sending Ice to Chicago.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The engineer of an incoming train on the Lake Shore road, when a few miles north of the city early this morning, discovered the body of a young woman lying beside a fence near the track. The body was taken aboard the train and brought to the morgue, where this evening it was identified by John R. Diedrickson, principal of the Tenth District school, as that of his sister, Miss Minnie Diedrickson, who was a teacher in his school. Yesterday she left her home in the city to visit a farm which she owned but a short distance from where the body was found. Her relatives think she must have started to walk on the track and was struck by a train which threw her against the fence fully twenty feet away. The body was but little injured, the only mark being a cut in the back of the head. Still there is a suspicion that if she was killed by the train she committed suicide, as a note was found in her pocket indicated some unpleasantness. It gave no name but was addressed "Dear William" and conveyed the idea that she was in trouble. Still no one appears to know who William is, and there remains a mystery which, however, may be cleared at the inquest. The young lady lived with her mother and brother and had a large circle of friends. Her father was a minister who died a few years ago.

About 150 cars of ice a day are being shipped to Chicago from Green Bay and Depere over the Milwaukee and Northwestern. It is an unheard-of thing to send ice to Chicago from those places, but nothing except slush ice is to be found in the lakes and rivers in the southern part of the State. The freight on a car-load of ice from Green Bay to Chicago is about $15 a car, holding about twenty tons.

R. H. Marsh of Chicago, a well-known theatrical manager, this afternoon leased the Academy for one year at $7,000. Instead of the new owners rebuilding the Academy this year, as they had intended, they have decided to replace it next year with an entire new theater.

ST. LOUIS GIRLS MAKE A PROTEST.

They Claim That the Young Men Are Marrying Too Many Widows.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Mayor Noonan today received the following letter, signed by a number of well-known society young ladies of this city. He refuses, however, to make public their names:

The Hon. Mayor E. A. Noonan—Dear Sir: Whereas, we, the humble petitioners, are at present in a very melancholy disposition of mind, considering how all the bachelors are blindly captivated by widows and we are neglected; in consequence of this our request is that your Excellency will for the future order that no widow presume to marry any young man till all the maids are provided for, or fine each of them for invading our liberties, and likewise a fine to be levied on all the bachelors who marry widows. The great disadvantage to us maids is that widows by their forward carriage do snap up the young men and have the vanity to think their merit beyonde ours, which is a great imposition to us, who ought to have the preference. This is humbly recommended to your Excellency, and we hope that you will permit no further insults; and we, poor maids, in duty bound will ever pray. You will confer a great favor to us if you would give this your earliest attention.

A South Dakota Office Abolished.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The question of abolishing the office of Commissioner of Immigration came up in the House today in Committee of the Whole, and after a lengthy debate it was decided to abolish the office.

SEEKS THE ARREST OF HIS WIFE.

Mr. F. C. Lippincott Swears Out a Warrant for His Wife on the Charge of Forgery.

CAMDEN, N. J., Feb. 17.—A warrant was sworn out here today by F. C. Lippincott of this city for the arrest of Mrs. Julia C. Lippincott, the Atlantic City hotel proprietress, who has gained so much notoriety through her wholesale swindling operations, charging her with forgery. No information could be obtained as to the amount or nature of the forgery. Mrs. Lippincott left her home in Medford today, her destination being, it is said, Philadelphia. Suits were brought at Mount Holly today on three notes purporting to be signed by Mrs. Lippincott's husband and her sister, Mrs. Haines. The defense set up is that the signatures are forgeries. Mrs. Haines is much prostrated. She says that, while she has never signed her name to a mortgage or note, the defending of the suits that will be brought against her on papers to which her name has been forged will render her penniless.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 17.—Mrs. Lippincott, it is said, passed through this city today and proceeded south. She is supposed to be either in Baltimore or Washington.

Mrs. Haines came to the city today, and going to the Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit company's office unlocked her safe deposit box there. She was amazed on discovering that all the deeds of her property, bonds, mortgages, and other securities which she had left there were missing. When Mrs. Haines rented her box several years ago she gave Mrs. Lippincott duplicates of her keys. About three years ago the set of keys belonging to Mrs. Haines disappeared, and since that time she had not opened her box. Mrs. Lippincott, however, retained possession of the keys given her, and, it is supposed, used them to gain possession of the securities.

CLAIM MIND CURISTS KILLED HIM.

Sad Circumstances Surrounding a Philadelphia Man's Death.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Attended by sorrowing relatives and friends the body of Frank Hallet de Silver was borne today from the Church of Our Savior to its last resting place. His friends charge that his death is directly traceable to mind curists.

Two years ago Mr. de Silver contracted lung trouble which developed into consumption. The young man went to the Adirondacks, where he remained until he considered himself thoroughly healed. Several months ago Mr. de Silver went to visit an uncle and aunt in New York. These relatives are firm believers in a Dr. Whipple of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, who professes to cure disease by the mind treatment. The uncle and aunt persuaded young De Silver to become a regular patient of Dr. Whipple, and as such he went to the physician's office. The doctor told him to eat what he chose, to go out in all kinds of weather, not to fear a return of consumption, and to enjoy himself as he desired.

Mr. de Silver scoffed at the idea at first, but finally became greatly impressed with it.

Two weeks ago his uncle noticed how rapidly he was failing and wrote a letter to his mother, Mrs. Barclay, mentioning that he was not so well. Mrs. Barclay immediately started for New York. She saw her son a mere skeleton, so weak that he was practically helpless. She at once called in a regular physician, who did all in his power to save the young man's life. But the case had progressed too far, and Friday last he died.

MEMORIAL FROM FURNITUREMAKERS.

Liberal Mail Subsidies for South American Steamships Wanted.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Charles R. Sligh, Chairman of the National Furniture Manufacturers' Association, in pursuance of a resolution of that body, has forwarded to Congress a memorial petitioning for liberal mail subsidies to American steamship lines engaged in foreign trade, particularly with the Central and South American States. The memorial says:

The furniture manufacturers of the United States are producing goods to the value of $125,000,000 annually, only $2,627,638 worth of which was exported for the year ending June 30, 1889. Insignificant as this sum is, it is the sixth largest in amount of manufactured articles exported during that period, being exceeded only by manufactured oil and products, iron and steel manufactures, leather manufactures, cloth manufactures, and agricultural implements. The furniture manufacturers of the United States possess advantages in manufacturing superior to those of any other country. Our business has been reduced to an almost perfect system; we have an unlimited supply of cheap hardwood timber; we have the most intelligent and skilful mechanics in the world; and we utilize extensively all known labor-saving machinery, thus enabling us to produce better goods at less cost than it is possible for manufacturers of furniture in any other country to do, and we could compete in the markets of the world if we had transportation facilities equal to those afforded the manufacturers of England, France, and Germany.

FEARFULLY FLOGGED BY MASKED MEN.

A Wife-Beater Tied to a Telegraph Pole and Whipped.

NEWTOWN, Conn., Feb. 17.—John Campbell of this place was flayed last night by four masked men, and is suffering badly today. Campbell has been in the habit of beating his wife, an amiable young woman, and has once been confined in jail for thrashing her. The couple live in a neat cottage in the main turnpike, and the neighbors say they often heard Campbell beating his wife. Sunday afternoon he struck her on the head with a blunt instrument, making a dangerous scalp wound. Mrs. Campbell fled to a neighbor's house. Her wounds were dressed and the woman was made comfortable.

Late last night four

AGREED ON THEIR STEAL.

OHIO BOURBONS FINALLY FIX UP THE CONGRESSIONAL GERRYMANDER.

By a Vote of 51 to 7 the Democratic Caucus at an Early Hour This Morning Carved Up the State into Fifteen Democratic and Six Republican Districts—Iowa's Deadlock Still On—Illinois Republican Clubs—Oglesby and McNulta in the Field for Senator.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—At 1 o'clock it was announced that the Democratic caucus had agreed on a gerrymander bill by a vote of 51 to 7. It gives the Democrats fifteen districts and the Republicans six, placing Thompson and Grosvenor in one district and McKinley in a Democratic district. The redistricting as agreed upon is as follows:

First—Part of Hamilton County, Democratic.
Second—Part of Hamilton County, Republican.
Third—Butler, Warren, Montgomery; Democratic, 1,807.
Fourth—Preble, Darke, Mercer, Shelby, Miami, Champaign; Democratic, 1,546.
Fifth—Logan, Auglaise, Allen, Van Wert, Putnam, Hardin; Democratic, 3,082.
Sixth—Paulding, Defiance, Williams, Fulton, Henry, and Wood; Democratic, 1,001.
Seventh—Lucas, Ottawa, Sandusky, and Erie; Democratic, 1,720.
Eighth—Seneca, Wyandot, Hancock, Marion, and Union; Democratic, 1,328.
Ninth—Franklin, Madison, and Pickaway; Democratic, 1,634.
Tenth—Clarke, Green, Clinton, Fayette, Ross; Republican, 4,56
Eleventh—Clermont, Brown, Adams, Highland, Pike; Democratic, 1,494.
Twelfth—Scioto, Lawrence, Gallia, Meigs, and Athens; Republican.
Thirteenth—Jackson, Vinton, Hocking, Fairfield, Perry, and Morgan; Democratic, 1,012.
Fourteenth—Licking, Coshocton, Muskingum, and Tuscarawas; Democratic, 2,609.
Fifteenth—Delaware, Morrow, Knox, Crawford, Richland, and Ashland; Democratic, 2,044.
Sixteenth—Holmes, Wayne, Medina, Stark; Democratic, 1,800.
Seventeenth—Belmont, Noble, Monroe, and Washington; Democratic, 1,007.
Eighteenth—Guernsey, Harrison, Carroll Jefferson, and Columbiana; Republican, 5,680.
Nineteenth—Mahoning, Trumbull, Portage, Geauga, and Ashtabula; Republican, 9,001.
Twentieth—Lake, Summit, Lorain, Huron, part of Cuyahoga; Republican, 3,500.
Twenty-first—Remainder of Cuyahoga, including the city from Wards 1 to 17 and from 22 to 40 and three townships.

IOWA'S DEADLOCK STILL UNBROKEN.

Another Proposition for a Settlement Rejected—The Pay of Members.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The sixth week of the session opens with no apparent reason to predict a speedy termination of the deadlock. The Republican caucus this morning considered the proposition presented by Mr. Holbrook to cast lots for the Speakership, and after considerable discussion rejected it. It was proposed that the names of five members from the Republican side be suggested to the Democrats and they be asked if they would accept the last proposition made to them, giving the Republicans the Speaker if they would be allowed to select him from these five names. After some discussion this plan was not decided upon, and the conference committees of both sides met. Each inquired whether the other side had any proposition to make. A negative answer came from both sides, and the committee separated. The House then met and balloted three times for Speaker without success, and then adjourned.

During the session, however, an important communication was presented from Attorney-General Stone, to whom was referred the refusal of Auditor Lyon to pay the members and employés one-half their salary. The Attorney-General takes a position in opposition to the Auditor, and adds that the House is sufficiently organized to make the certificate of its presiding officer authority for the Auditor to pay one-half the salary of the members.

The opinion was referred by vote of the House to the Auditor, who is expected to return an answer tomorrow. It is understood he still holds his refusal to issue the warrants was in accordance with law.

ILLINOIS REPUBLICAN CLUBS.

Large Attendance Expected at the Convention—Lively Interest in the Campaign.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—President Tracy of the League of Republican Clubs said today the prospects were good for the attendance of about 500 delegates at the convention to be held in this city the 25th. The convention two years ago had about 2,000, but as this is the beginning of a State campaign only and early in the year the above is considered a good representation. Political matters are beginning to liven up considerably, and a good deal of interest is manifested in the coming club convention. Young Republicans are aroused, and the fact is recognized that while this is what is considered an "officer" in politics irretrievable damage will be done the Republican party if the Democrats are allowed to obtain control of the next Legislature and successfully perpetrate the contemplated gerrymander, which will give them the political power of the State for a decade, a majority of Congressmen, and eventually both Senators. The convention will appoint forty delegates, two from each Congressional district, to attend the National convention of league clubs in March at Nashville, Tenn., and a plan will be formulated for systematic campaign work on the part of all the clubs in the State. It is also desired to establish permanent headquarters at some point, with a Secretary who will act in conjunction with the State Central Committee. John M. Thurston of Omaha has signified his intention to be present and will be the orator of the occasion.

The following is the call for the convention:

To the Republican Clubs of the State of Illinois: There will be a convention of the delegates representing the clubs of this league in Representatives' Hall, Springfield, Tuesday, Feb. 25, 1890, at 12 o'clock noon, continuing in session thereafter during such hours as said convention shall determine. You are requested to elect delegates to this convention at once, according to the constitution, which restricts each club to three delegates.

The business which will come before the convention will include the reports of officers of the league, the election of officers and members of the Executive Committee for the ensuing year, the election of delegates to the National League Convention to be held in Nashville, Tenn., March 4, 1890, and such other business as may come before the convention.

In order that the business of the convention may be transacted in the best manner, the names of all delegates, certified by the President and Secretary of each club, be sent in to headquarters not later than Feb. 15, 1890. Railroad rates to Springfield at one and one-third fares. Each Congressional district is entitled to two delegates to the National Convention at Nashville, Tenn. WILLIAM W. TRACY, President.
JAMES W. PATTERSON, Secretary.

TRYING TO REPEAL THE OWEN LAW.

Ohio Liquor-Dealers Favor Local Option—Little Chance of Success.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Capt. Thomas Burton of the Cincinnati *Southwest*, the organ of the Liquor-Dealers' Association, is here in behalf of the Liquor-Dealers' Association to urge the repeal or modification of the Owen law. He says the change demanded by the liquor-dealers is in line with the principles of home rule as laid down in the Democratic platform. What the liquor-dealers want, he says, is the modification of the measure, so that it will place the control of the liquor traffic in the hands of each city, instead of having it governed by a general law. They want a law enacted which will place the power with the municipal governments, or permit people of each town to vote upon the question. It is probable a bill for this purpose will be introduced. A canvass of the Democratic members shows it has little chance of getting upon the statute books unless aided by the votes of Republicans from the large cities.

Treasurer Huston's Retirement.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The return of James N. Huston to his home at Connorsville has started anew the talk that he will retire from the Treasurership of the United States at an early date. Republicans in Indianapolis who are in a position to know say Mr. Huston has presented his resignation, which will be acted on in due time, and that he will not remain in his position at Washington except for the purpose of winding up his affairs there. A prominent Indianapolis Republican received a letter from Mr. Huston a few days ago in which he said he had made up his mind to retire from the Treasurership. Mrs. Huston, it is said, is anxious to go back to her Connorsville home and enjoy life unhampered, as she and her husband once did. Mr. Huston's Connorsville residence is being refitted and refurnished.

McNulta and Oglesby in the Field.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—It was authoritatively announced in political circles here today that ex-Gov. R. J. Oglesby and Gen. John McNulta have both declared their intention of being candidates for the Senate to succeed Senator Farwell. Gen. McNulta, it is said, has already begun a quiet canvass throughout the State and is meeting with a good deal of encouragement. There has been a growing sentiment in favor of Gov. Oglesby for some months, from the fact that the Democrats at their State convention will nominate Palmer for the Senate and put him on the stump, and the Republicans are anxious to have Oglesby meet him in open debate.

WAUKESHA CARD-PLAYERS IN BAD LUCK.

Valiant Mr. Paige of the Y. M. C. A. Steps in and Pulls a Game.

If Mayor Cregier really wishes to suppress gambling in Chicago he should go to Waukesha and get a pointer from Secretary Paige of the Y. M. C. A.

In winter Waukesha is a quiet little town, as harmless as a muzzled dog in dog days. The legitimate victim, the summer tourist, has departed, and it is seldom that the inhabitants attempt to practice their usual tactics on each other. When they do Secretary Paige is equal to the occasion.

THE TRIBUNE reporter, who used to spend a $10 a day vacation in Waukesha, stepped from the train to the long platform and looked around for a gay and dashing carriage, such as are provided for the summer guest, and found nothing but an invalid omnibus that needed a dose of spring water on its muddy sides. He rattled around in a big, empty hotel a while, like a single pea in a big pod; went to gaze on the temporary "home of Hambletonian Wilkes, son of the great George Wilkes"; walked out to see the springs—saw them, went them one better, and still had money enough left to walk back to the hotel.

That's all there is in Waukesha just now except the echo of the Merchants' Carnival and the projected Waukesha, Pawaukee, Oconomowoc and Western railroad.

There a game has just been broken up, after running only four nights, by the vigilance of Secretary Paige. The citizens would make light of it for the honor of the place, and because they suffer obliquity of moral vision, all of which is distressing to Secretary Paige.

Mr. Paige is a photographer. The reporter went up to his gallery, ostensibly to have a picture taken, hoping to lead the conversation gently from card photographs to cards. There was a beautiful young lady present to be photographed in her carnival costume—a red plush dress trimmed with photographs, Mr. Paige's photographs! She was making soft protestations as to the position.

"I am sure this side would take better. You see here are 'three of a kind' running diagonally across."

"Yes, but the other side is a solid panel in two roads."

"Yes; I put them on in pairs. But three of a kind is better than ever so many pairs."

"I was speaking of the artistic effect," said Mr. Paige stiffly, and the young lady looked up in grieved surprise, wondering what she had said any how, when she had taken so much pains to represent Mr. Paige's business so creditably at the carnival.

The hero of the occasion proved to be a tall, slim young man with a drooping mustache and a sad smile. When the reporter had decided what style of photograph he didn't want he asked:

"Well, Mr. Paige, what was the game, and how did you get on it?"

"I don't know what the game was. I don't know one card from another, and I just walked right in on them."

"Trying to hide it?"

"No. Those young men went up to the Y. M. C. A. rooms openly. Shows what hardened sinners they are. I found them in those rooms never before polluted by card-playing!"

"What did you do?"

"I said: 'Go, and never darken these doors again.' And they went."

"Will you tell who these young sinners are?"

"No. It is punishment enough that they are shut out of Christian influence."

After diligent search the reporter found one of the young men that were ejected. He was a rosy-cheeked boy of 17, a good little Sunday-school boy, who blushed in an embarrassed way when he talked about it.

"Now, I'll tell you all about it if you won't print my name. And I can't give the other boys away. You see, we got lonesome and had nothing else to do, so we thought we'd go up to the Y. M. C. A. parlors."

"To gamble?"

"Gamble nothin'. I don't know how. We were playing cinch. Cinch ain't nothin'. Not a bit worse than authors. Played it lots of times at home."

"How long had the game gone on?"

"Three or four evenings. We didn't try to hide it. Didn't think anything about it till Secretary Paige came down on us like the day of judgment. Said he had to make an example of us."

For nipping incipient gambling in the bud Secretary Paige is a rustler.

ANOTHER RAILROAD FAIRY TALE.

Alleged Combine of Northern Pacific, Wisconsin Central, and Baltimore and Ohio.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—An evening paper says:

Henry Villard is said to have engineered a scheme of railway consolidation of the first magnitude by acquiring a controlling interest in the Baltimore and Ohio, which, with the Wisconsin Central, will give the Northern Pacific a complete transcontinental line from New York to Puget Sound. The information comes from a high official of the road, who insists that the story is correct. This, he says, accounts for the large blocks of Baltimore and Ohio stock which have recently changed hands, including the large amount held by Johns Hopkins' University. The rumor that Andrew Carnegie bought the stock has been exploded and it is now said that it was really purchased by Henry Villard and his friends. Good authority has it that the Northern Pacific magnate already has control of the Baltimore and Ohio. The long talked-of removal of the Northern Pacific general offices to Chicago will, it is said, be consummated in a few days, March 1 being the day set.

This story, however, is denied at the offices of the company.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The statement that the Northern Pacific railroad company was about to obtain control of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad is pronounced here by directors and stockholders in the Baltimore and Ohio as the rankest bosh. The Baltimore and Ohio people here say they are getting tired of denying stories which originate from the brain of some stock-jobber who is trying to work the market.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—President Charles L. Colby and Controller Frederick Abbot of the Wisconsin Central are in New York, and the other Wisconsin Central railroad officials here say they know nothing about the amalgamation into one system of the Lake Shore, Pacific, Wisconsin Central, and Baltimore and Ohio railways. But from a gentleman who has the confidence of President Colby it was learned tonight that the negotiations for just such a system have been going on for nearly a year and a half, and he knew positively, he said, that the negotiation had gone so far that there was no longer any doubt but that the proposed great railway system from Puget Sound to Chesapeake Bay was a certainty. It was a move of the Rockefeller-Villard-Colby syndicate, which began with the traffic agreement between the Northern Pacific and Wisconsin Central, which afterwards resulted in the leasing of the entire Central road.

WANT THE PAYMENTS MADE PROMPTLY.

Nebraska Farmers to Bring the Union Pacific to Time.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—It was learned today that petitions are in circulation in every county in Nebraska among the farmers, directed to the Nebraska delegation in Congress, asking the time for the Union Pacific to meet its obligations to the general Government be not extended but the company be required to make its payments as they become due. It is also asserted that every farmer to whom they are presented attaches his signature and that the probabilities are that when this petition goes to Washington it will be the most formidable ever sent out from this State.

To Remove a Dangerous Crossing.

HOLLAND, Mich., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—At the request of the Common Council J. K. V. Agnew, Manager of the Chicago and West Michigan railroad, and F. A. Nims, attorney for the company, were here this afternoon to consult about shifting their yard switching farther south from Eighth street, that being the principal thoroughfare for farmers entering from the east end of the city. Many farmers avoid coming to town on account of the dangerous crossing. The railroad men promised to send their Chief Engineer here soon to make the surveys and see if the necessary change can be made.

BEARS SCORE A VICTORY.

THE MARKET IN WALL STREET SUFFERS A SHARP DECLINE.

The Prolonged Dullness and Saturday's Bank Statement Encourage Heavy Selling—Rock Island and Missouri Pacific the Favorites in the Selling Movement, the Former Declining 2 1-8 and the Latter 1 3-8—Chicago Gas Down 7-8—Suit for a $750,000 Fee.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Professional traders sold stocks right and left today. They were encouraged to do this by the prolonged dullness, the unfavorable bank statement of Saturday, and the receipt of bewildering bearish dispatches from Chicago about the Western railway situation. As a result of these operations prices declined smartly, but the list nevertheless was not so vulnerable as they expected to find it. Scarcely any long stocks were brought out, and the market this evening is heavily oversold.

Should Western railroad affairs take a favorable turn a sharp rally would be in order. If, on the contrary, there should be such important and continued dissensions among the roads as to seriously affect their earnings the shorts may be enabled to cover at even lower prices. At the present writing there is little in the situation to give confidence or comfort to those who have gone short.

Rock Island and Missouri Pacific were the favorites in the selling movement. The former was far the most active, transactions running to 80,000 shares, and is down 2½. L. L. White & Co. were conspicuous sellers of it in the early trade. In the last hour Cahn & Co. and Mr. Motley sold it down to the lowest. Missouri Pacific yielded 1⅜, the chief sellers being Messrs. Kirkner, Combs, Talcott, and Theodore Wilson.

Chicago sold all day, and in the morning was particularly bearish on Chicago Gas, which yielded 1⅝ in the first hour, but quickly recovered one-half the decline on buying by insiders, who declared that the proposition to reduce the price of gas is merely a strike. J. M. Amory sold 3,500 St. Paul, but all offerings of that stock, as well as of Reading, were taken right at the market, and they are virtually unchanged this evening, although actively traded in. Senator-elect Calvin S. Brice's specialty and sole dividend payer—Lake Erie and Western preferred—fell off 1 per cent on light transactions.

The Drexel-Morgan favorites, Chesapeake and Ohio and "Big Four," were particularly heavy, the net decline in them ranging from 1⅝@2⅜ per cent. Union Pacific was the one active stock which advanced. This was due to the favorable report of the Senate special committee on the refunding of the company's debt, the introduction of Senator Frye's bill, and the formal opinion of the Attorney-General that the Government bonds in the sinking funds of the Pacific roads may be sold and the proceeds invested in the first mortgage bonds of the properties. In Louisville the inside manipulation with a view to acquiring stock at a lower price was continued, but met with little success.

Sugar Trust certificates were active and variable, with the bulk of the trading done between 68¼ and 69. The closing price was 68⅜, a net advance of ¼ over the final figures of Saturday last. The other trusts were heavy and a fraction lower.

AFTER A BIG COMMISSION.

Henry Powers, a New York Broker, Sues for a $750,000 Fee.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Henry Powers, a broker on Exchange place, has begun suit against Jacob Ruppert, the well-known brewer of lager beer, for $750,000 for alleged breach of contract.

Broker Powers alleges that about May 1 last he became the agent of certain English capitalists, who were endeavoring to buy up breweries and other valuable property in the United States, and he conferred with Mr. Ruppert with a view of buying his and George Ehret's breweries. Mr. Powers alleges that Mr. Ruppert assured him that both his and the Ehret brewery were for sale at a proper price. He declares also that Congressman Ashbel P. Fitch had authority from Mr. Ehret to make terms for the sale of his brewery in connection with that of Mr. Ruppert. Powers says that in June last he offered, on behalf of the syndicate, to pay $15,000,000, more or less, according to the purchaser's ability to earn a 12 per cent income on that capital. This offer, he says, was accepted by both Messrs. Ruppert and Fitch, who stipulated that the terms were to be cash, and that the guarantee deposit should be $500,000.

Powers soon after informed Mr. Ruppert that the $500,000 guarantee was then in the hands of a responsible banking-house in this city subject to his order. Mr. Ruppert declined to receive the money and declared that his and Mr. Ehret's breweries could not be sold for less than $20,000,000. He, however, promised Powers that he would pay him the usual broker's fee for attempting to negotiate the sale. This was not done, and Powers therefore claims a commission from Mr. Ruppert equal to the amount he (Powers) would have made if the sale had been consummated, or $750,000.

FAILURE IN THE WOOLEN TRADE.

The Firm of Gilmartin & Doyle Makes an Assignment to Gain Time.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—[Special.]—James Gilmartin and Patrick J. Doyle, composing the firm of Gilmartin & Doyle, wholesale dealers in woolens at Nos. 14 and 16 Lispenard street, made an assignment today to John Delahanty. It is said creditors will be paid in full if an extension of time is granted. The firm sold largely to peddlers and was well known all over the United States wherever a peddler travels. The business amounted to about $900,000 a year. The firm maintained a branch in Chicago for seven years, but closed out there in December last.

The nominal assets are $235,000. The liabilities are $80,000, of which $70,000 is for merchandise and $30,000 for borrowed money. Mr. Doyle said today that their trouble was caused principally by the mild weather. They had overstocked, business was dull, and collections difficult. Their assignment was to gain time. Creditors have expressed a willingness to aid the firm in getting an extension and resuming business.

THE FLUCTUATIONS ON 'CHANGE.

Wheat Goes Down, Gets Back, and Closes Firm—Corn Cheap.

Yesterday the bears made an onslaught which drove prices down to the lowest point hitherto seen on the present crop; but this raid was followed by a lively rally on the part of the bulls which put the prices back to the point it originally started from, where it was practically held to the close. The opening figure for May was 77¾ cents, which showed but little change over Sunday. Pardridge and B. P. Hutchinson started on the selling side, a sale of 100,000 bushels made by J. B. Dutch at 77⅝ cents near the opening being generally supposed to be for account of the latter. When the price declined below 77 cents his brokers were free buyers and took all that came within their reach. W. T. Baker sold some, W. G. McCormick & Co. a good deal, and Baldwin was prominent on the same side. Baxter, Kammerer, Brosseau, and Pardridge became eager buyers at under 77 cents, and the great army of smaller scalpers followed quickly on the same track, with the result mentioned.

The bears were working overtime on the curb and sold enough to cause a decline to 77⅛ cents. Puts sold at 76⅞@76¾ cents and calls at 77¼ cents.

Corn sold lower than ever, May selling at 29¼ cents, but not much changed hands at that price. There was a reaction about the middle of the session, which caused the price to react to 29½ cents, and the closing quotation was 29⅜@29½ cents.

OFFENDED AT PRESIDENT HARRISON.

An Invitation from a Pittsburg Club That Has Not Been Recognized.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The members of the Duquesne Club are offended at President Harrison. The club recently opened a $250,000 house. Its membership is made up of leading business and professional men and it is the swellest organization in Pittsburg. When it was announced that the President was to open the Carnegie free library in Allegheny the club sent Mr. Harrison an invitation to be its guest while here. An elaborate plan of entertainment was forthwith arranged. This was over two weeks ago, but as yet the club has received no word from the White House. It is announced that Mr. Harrison will start for Pittsburg Wednesday and the Duquesne people feel snubbed.

BETTER SCHOOL ACCOMMODATION.

New Buildings Completed and Under Way—Other Municipal Matters.

While the extension of school accommodations in the recently annexed suburbs where such accommodations are most needed is practically at a standstill on account of the obstructive tactics of ex-Groggery-keeper Tierney, the Lake-Lyons School Treasurer, the accommodations in the old city, thanks to the energy of President Beale and his associates on the School Board, are progressing most satisfactorily.

The Goodrich School, a fine eighteen-room building at Taylor and Brown streets, was opened last month, and has an attendance of 914 pupils, thus relieving the Foster, Polk, Dore, and other schools in that vicinity. The Mulligan School, with a seating capacity of 900, located in the Twentieth Ward, will be ready about March 1, and the George H. Thomas School, about a mile due east, at Belden avenue and High street, with a seating capacity of 900, will be ready about the same time; also the fifteen-room addition to the Marquette, with an equal seating capacity.

About May 1 a nine-room addition to the Clark School will be ready; also the Ryerson School at Huron street and Lawndale avenue, in the West Division. The Hammond, a fifteen-room building south of Douglas Park, will be finished by September; also the Longfellow fifteen-room addition, which will be under contract during the next two or three weeks, and the Horace Mann School, a fifteen-room structure at Thirty-seventh street and Portland avenue.

This will probably be the most progressive year, so far as school building is concerned, in the history of Chicago. The appropriations for all these buildings were made during the Roche Administration.

Messrs. Cudahy and Sherman have not yet apprised Chairman Dixon of the Council Finance Committee what the Stock-Yards men will do in the way of cleansing the South Fork. The delay is largely due to the absence of George F. Swift in the East. Some of the packers, too, before pledging any aid would like to be assured that when the Drainage Commissioners commence operations they will refund any sum that may have been advanced by the packers.

This is out of the question. In the first place the proposed improvement will be no part of the permanent drainage scheme. It will be simply a sewer constructed mainly for the accommodation of the packing-house region. Incidentally it will be temporarily an auxiliary dilution channel. That is all, and that is why Ald. Dixon and the level-headed members of the Finance Committee opposed Mayor Cregier's motion about making the proposed conduit of 40,000 cubic feet capacity.

"Eight months ago," said Ald. Dixon yesterday, "soon after I was appointed Chairman of the Finance Committee, I called the attention of the Law Department to the necessity for bringing suits against the railroads in relation to their responsibility for viaduct damages. No case has yet reached trial. Some preliminary steps have been taken, that is all. In the meantime judgments are being obtained against the city, which are drawing interest at 6 per cent. The railroad companies refuse to pay a dollar. They are clearly responsible, but our lawyers will not take the necessary steps to establish the responsibility. I think I will follow Cullerton's example and resign from the Finance Committee. As long as I am a member I shall oppose the appropriation or the payment of a single dollar for viaducts or viaduct damages. It looks as though somebody took a kindly interest in the Eastern coupon-clippers who own most of our railroads.

Once more there is complaint about the failure to return to property-owners the rebates on special assessments after the completion of the work for which they were assessed. This is not the fault of the Special Assessment Department. It is mainly the fault of the Law Department. Last July Ald. Ernst presented an order in the Council directing the Law Department to draft an ordinance on this subject providing for due notice to those to whom rebates are due; also for prompt payment of the same. Nothing was done on that ordinance last year. Early in January Ernst renewed his motion, and it was adopted. Nothing has been done, however. Mr. Darrow said yesterday that he had not heard about the order. He promised to look into it and to draft an ordinance as soon as possible.

At the meeting of the County Board yesterday Gen. Lieb presented a protest signed by a large number of property-owners along the lake shore who object to an insane asylum in that vicinity. The Public Service Committee report was approved, including the section making the County-Attorney's opinion as to the legality of bills for primary election expenses. A livery bill that has been before the board half a dozen times and has as often been rejected was finally passed. The bill, which was for taking the June grand jury to the county institutions, was originally $50, but the firm presenting it—Stafford & Sweeney—agreed to take $25, and it was so ordered. Last year's board rejected the bill, and it was thrown out by the Finance Committee in its report. Commissioner Maloney insisted that it be passed, although he said on the floor that the livery firm had no legal claim on the county.

A resolution was passed ordering the county offices closed Feb. 22. Commissioner Maloney wanted the board to order County Agent Foley to explain why he had not appointed Gen. Meade Assistant County Agent when he had been recommended by the board. The President said the board had no jurisdiction in the matter of Foley's appointments. Commissioner Maloney said: "Foley was ready enough to appoint Kunz. I don't see why Gen. Meade should be treated so."

HERE TO SOLICIT AID FOR DAKOTANS.

Mr. Baker of Florence, S. D., Says Each Township Is Organized for Relief.

R. W. Baker of Florence, S. D., is in Chicago soliciting help for the sufferers in Hand County. He brings with him credentials signed by all the local officials of Florence and many of Hand County giving him authority to receive subscriptions.

"Each township," he said yesterday, "has organized for the purpose of getting relief. My county is near the center of the State and the destitution there is great. I do not mean that people are starving, for we are keeping them from that, but they have nothing to look forward to unless they get help. They have no way of raising crops next summer, for they have no seed grain. The crops were almost an entire failure last year. Then they had to dispose of their hogs at a sacrifice, because they had nothing to feed them with. They had to almost give them away, not keeping enough for their own use even, and as most of the farms are mortgaged they had to be applied on the mortgages. That left them without money and without any means of raising money. I have asked many of them what they expected to do in the spring and the reply invariably was:

"'I don't know. I can simply trust in God.'

"Of course, I don't mean to say that all the farmers are this way. Some of them are in such a condition financially that they don't need help, and these we don't intend to help. They are able to buy seed grain if they need, but others are not. They are living now and that is all. They have no idea how they can get through the next year. They can't raise crops unless they have something to plant. The railroads are doing nothing in the way of shipping in seed corn contributions free of charge, but, of course, it would be foolish to ship seed grain from here when we have elevators full of it so much nearer. What is needed is money to buy seed grain and food for the hungry.

Mr. Baker has established an office in Room 16, No. 79 Dearborn street, and will be there daily from 2 till 5 o'clock. Contributions may also be sent to No. 836 West Harrison street. He says he will acknowledge all contributions through the papers.

Will Hetty Green Run the Risk?

The decree of Judge Collins confirming the Cicero land sale to George W. Bogue for the Grant Locomotive Works was settled by the lawyers yesterday and the objectors were allowed to take an appeal. The court fixed the bond which the objectors are to give at $100,000, saying that $50,000 would probably cover the actual damages suffered by the Grant Works if the case were tried in the upper courts on appeal for three months.

Mr. Paddock, representing the objectors, started out with the proposition that a nominal bond of $5,000 or $10,000 ought to cover the case, but Gen. Smith and Mr. Lyman said such a bond was grossly inadequate. Mr. Lyman stated that the Grant Works would break ground within thirty days if they had title to the land. This had been an exceptional winter for improvements, and it was an incalculable disadvantage to the Grant company not to be able to have the benefit of it. The company expects to be able to turn out its first locomotives from its new works by the first of next year. He said the court could readily see what delay and loss would be caused by taking the case to the upper courts.

The court said a bond sufficient to cover any loss which it might be proved the company had sustained ought to be given, and he regarded $100,000 as large enough. Whether the objectors will give it they have yet to decide. The court declined to take judicial notice of the bill filed by Mrs. Hetty Green in the Federal Court Saturday because it was commenced after Judge Collins decided the case in the court.

The Deimel Case Again in Court.

Application was made by the receiver for Deimel Bros. for leave to take possession of the goods stored in the Hiram Sibley warehouse, which are worth $150,000, and for which Herman Schaffner holds warehouse receipts. The receiver said that he could save warehouse costs by storing the goods in the Deimel store at No. 381 Wabash avenue, and could sell them there with the other stock at good advantage now, and hold the proceeds subject to the court's decision, as to whether Herman Schaffner & Co. or the general creditors of Deimel Bros. are entitled to them.

B. S. Gregory and Eitel L. Rosenthal appeared for Schaffner & Co., and said that the application would be vigorously contested. The matter was set for tomorrow morning.

The Rev. Mr. Harris Coming to Chicago.

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The Rev. Moses H. Harris of the First Universalist Church of this city tonight telegraphed to Austin Bement of Chicago his acceptance of the call of the Church of the Redeemer. Mr. Harris will begin his work in Chicago May 1.

DAWN OF EGYPTIAN ART.

MISS EDWARDS BEGINS HER SERIES OF LECTURES ON EGYPT.

Greeted by a Cultivated and Appreciative Audience in Central Music-Hall—The Portrait Painting of Ancient Egypt Shown by the Stereopticon—Given a Reception by the Fortnightly Club, and a Second One Is Made General with the Result of a Great Crowd.

An unusually cultivated and appreciative audience comfortably filled Central Music-Hall last evening to hear the first of a course of lectures upon Egypt and Egyptology by the noted Englishwoman, Miss Amelia B. Edwards, scientist, artist, Egyptologist, poet, and novelist. Her appearance was the signal for hearty applause. Matronly in her bearing, her face is highly intellectual. The complexion is bronzed by the climate of the Nile, with heavily-lined thoughtful furrows; the forehead surmounted by a roll of dark hair streaked with gray. She wore plain black, with a shawl cast over her shoulders.

MISS A. B. EDWARDS.

Miss Edwards announced that her first lecture would be upon "Portrait Painting in Ancient Egypt." She spoke with a marked English accent, slowly and distinctly, rolling her "r's" with an almost Teutonic prolongation. The oldest painting and sculpture that have come down to us were twins born of the fruitful Nile and of parallel antiquity, she said. In the earliest forms of the art, as found upon tombs and pyramids, there are scenes of feasting, dancing, and boating, but no attempt at scenery. Heads are drawn in profile, but the body in front view. The artists were ignorant of foreshortening and perspective. Nothing daunted by these imperfections in his art, they depicted priests and peasants and armies on the march. The figures were drawn so freely and the outlines so gracefully that we accept the conventional deformities and even forget that they are deformities. They are not pains. They illumined. But they have never been surpassed for purity and fidelity and sweep of outline, while in the truth and spirit with which they depicted every variety of animal life they were unquestionably artists. But their drawing was only in outline.

Miss Edwards dwelt at some length upon the priority and superiority of Egyptian archaic painting over the Greek.

The lights were then turned out in the hall that the stereopticon might be used, the lecturer remarking that she would exhibit some specimens of early Egyptian, Greek, and Etruscan art to show that she had not claimed too much for her dear Egypt. First there were reproductions of a number of racial types, Syrian, Libyan, Egyptian, Ethiopian, and Sardinian drawn by Egyptian artists, and, according to Miss Edwards, revealing remarkable skill. The transition on the canvas to early Greek art showed the latter in a ridiculous light. A crude picture, said to be an Athenian chariot drawn by fiery steeds, looked more like a soap box harnessed to giraffes.

The next lecture will be given Thursday evening.

ANXIOUS TO MEET MISS EDWARDS.

The Ladies Crowd the Art Institute—The Egyptian Exploration Fund.

"Miss Edwards would like to know if there are as many men in Chicago as there are women in this building," said Mr. Charles L. Hutchinson yesterday afternoon to the crowd of ladies assembled in the Art Institute rooms. The query hardly suggested an exaggeration to the minds of those present, for up-stairs, down-stairs, and in the passages there were crowds that could hardly move save in unison, so closely were they packed together. A few gentlemen were present, but the ladies so far outnumbered them as to make the affair seem purely feminine. It was, in truth, a royal welcome to the modest-looking woman whose gifts and scholarship mark her as one of the leading women of her time.

Miss Edwards had been entertained by the Fortnightly Club up-stairs. With its President, Mrs. Franklin MacVeagh, and Mrs. Wirt Dexter the distinguished guest received the ladies of the club between 3 and 4 o'clock. No others were invited, so, although the audience room was well filled, there was ample opportunity for introductions and a pleasant talk. All were in street dress, but an air of festivity was given to the scene by a mass of palms and other tropical plants filling the rear of a low platform. In front of this the receiving party stood.

Miss Edwards is a pleasant-faced lady, whose hair is brushed smoothly back from a high brow, on which rests the stamp of intellectuality. There is, however, not a hint of self-assertion or self-consciousness in either face or manner. Only gentleness and a quiet reserve would be marked by a stranger, yet to the observant eye is plainly enough revealed the scholar's traits. A black dress and dark wrap and bonnet were worn by her.

After the guests had been presented they were served with refreshments at the further end of the room. Mrs. Charles Gilman Smith and Mrs. T. B. Blackstone, also in street costumes, presided here, pouring tea, coffee, or chocolate for the company.

In the meantime other parts of the building were rapidly filling with guests invited by the Art Institute. The hour set was from 4 until 6 o'clock, but before the time arrived the rooms were so filled that it was with some difficulty Mr. Hutchinson escorted Miss Edwards from the club-rooms to the corner apartment of the main floor, where the second reception was to be held. After elbowing their way to the corner of this room it was not strange that the lady should wonder at the great throng waiting to do her honor. But it was evidently impossible to present so many people, even had one short hour permitted, so nothing of the kind was attempted.

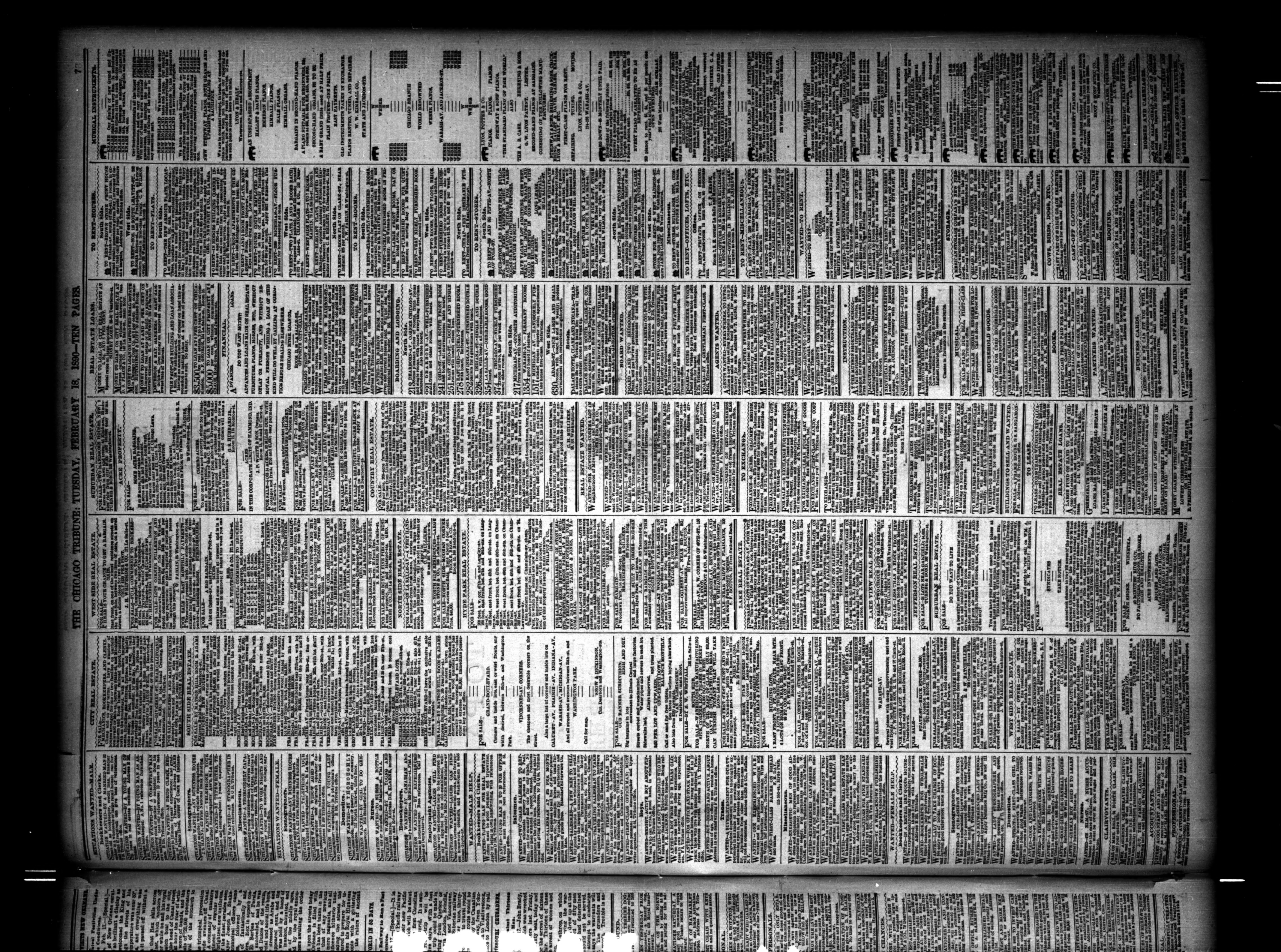
THE LECTURE.

After the reception Miss Edwards delivered a brief address in the lecture-room. Every inch of space was filled, and scores of people struggled in vain to hear. Her talk was chiefly of the Egyptian exploration fund, and it was fluent and interesting. She said that there are as many subscribers to the fund in America now as in Great Britain and Ireland. Several persons had asked her if the treasures exhumed by the society of which she is President could be purchased. She had told them that the more beneficent plan of giving was adopted of giving them away. They are divided among the subscribers in proportion to the amount furnished by each city. Most of the American money comes from Boston, so the Boston Museum takes the lion's share of the sculptures and other treasures. By contributing $1,000 any city will obtain a good assortment of relics. Individuals can send in any amount, but if it reaches $5 or $10 they will receive certain pamphlets and the society's periodicals, which are of great value. Miss Edwards said that she would be glad to answer any questions which might be addressed to her, but the response to this was not general.

Mr. French of the Art Institute then announced that he would be glad to receive and forward any money which citizens of Chicago might wish to contribute to the exploration fund. President Hutchinson added that he hoped the city would come to the front nobly in this matter, as the benefit obtained would be incalculable. He said that Miss Edwards had asked him if we had not a museum here, to which he had replied that the only one in the city was under that roof. In her passage through the building she had seen no signs of it. He had told her that they had a nucleus—some Etruscan vases, metalwork, and things of that kind—and that they hoped it would grow in time into a valuable collection.

Among those present during the afternoon were:

Mrs. A. E. Webster, Dr. Rose W. Bryan, Mrs. Watkins, Mrs. John Wilkinson, Mrs. A. G. Pettibone, Mrs. Meriwether, Mrs. Thomas Patterson, Miss Wiley, Mrs. Marie McLane, Miss Gallup, Mrs. Gallup, Mrs. Shreve, Mrs. E. W. Dupee, Miss Emma Dupee, Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. Uri Halcom, the Rev. Thomas Hall, Mrs. Baldwin, Miss Fanny Blatchford, Miss Kellogg, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dent, Mrs. J. S. Gould, Mrs. W. C. D. Grannis, Mrs. Ralston, Mrs. James Gibbs, Mrs. Edward Isham, Mrs. Eames, Mrs. Milward Adams, Mrs. J. J. Gleasner, Mrs. George B. Carpenter, Miss Hammond, Mrs. Theodore Emery, Miss Dunham, Mrs. Augustus Downs, Miss Susie King, Mrs. Harmount, Mrs. William Walker, Mrs. A. C. McClurg, Mrs. Edward Walker, Mrs. Allen Mitchell, Mrs. Helen L. Starrett, Mrs. Henry, Miss Rice, Mrs. John Coonley, Miss Coonley, Mrs. David Kelley, Mrs. Charles Wright, Miss Gray, Mrs. Thomas Hyde, Mrs. Charles Barnes, Miss Brittan, Mrs. J. H. Mayo, Mrs. Peter Studebaker, Mrs. Spencer Brown, Mrs. Prettyman, Mrs. George R. Grant, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Gilman Smith, Mrs. W. T. Baker, Mrs. Walter O. G



NO PAPER

NEED OF BRIBED JURORS.

THE HUB OF THE CASE AGAINST KAVANAUGH AND SMITH.

Completion of the Jury and the Opening Address of Assistant State's-Attorney Neeley—The Conspiracy Likened to a Wheel, of Which the Defendants Are the Spokes—Testimony Begun—Action Looking to the Forfeiture of Graham's Bond.

A jury to try the indicted jury-bribers, O'Donnell and Kavanaugh, was at last secured in Judge Waterman's court yesterday afternoon. Assistant State's-Attorney Neeley made the opening address for the State and the taking of evidence was begun.

The first hour of the morning session was occupied by the court in impaneling the regular bi-weekly panel of twenty-four men. The special venire of ten men were discharged, the court concluding the record would be safer if he granted the motion of the defense overruled Saturday.

The jury is composed of the following twelve men, named in the order they were sworn in:

Simon D. Menta, No. 1315 Wellington street, Lake View; clerk for Marshall Field & Co.

Max Lau, No. 2630 Emerald street, a milk dealer.

John S. Olson, No. 508 Dudley street; clerk for the Brunswick-Balke Collender company.

John F. Tregay, No. 101 Park street; carpenter.

William Busse, Elk Grove; farmer.

F. E. Gollum, No. 108 Clarkson street; cigar-maker.

Charles Meister, No. 123 Samuel street; tinsmith.

William Morrison, No. 514 Taylor street; shoe clerk, unemployed.

John Miller, Fernwood; carpenter.

George Walters; farmer, from the Town of Rich.

John P. Bacon, No. 586 Dearborn avenue; bookkeeper for N. W. Harris & Co., bankers.

Charles A. Vanderpool, No. 645 Chestnut street, Englewood; examiner for Montgomery Ward & Co.

Among those examined for service in the morning and not accepted were John Miller, Oscar Ross, E. P. Kinsella, John Egan, Albert Carlson, and W. H. Esandrath.

In the examination of Mr. Carlson a peremptory on behalf of Kavanaugh was announced by Mr. King.

"You can't," said Judge Longenecker. "You've exhausted your supply of ten. O'Donnell has three left. You must mean O'Donnell."

"No, I mean Kavanaugh, your Honor; I challenge him on the ground that we were obliged to exhaust our challenges on jurors from the other room. We merely want to get our exception on the record."

"O, certainly," said the court.

The challenge was overruled, the exception entered, and then Mr. Briggs challenged Carlson for O'Donnell.

The Assistant State's-Attorney then began his opening statement of the case to the jury. "This is a serious case," said he, "serious both to the people and to these men. You may know of its importance by the care which has been exercised by both sides in your selection."

WHAT MUST BE PROVED.

Mr. Neeley then made a synopsis of the indictment. "We must, therefore," he resumed, "prove to you that there was a conspiracy between these men, to put it briefly, to in some way interfere with the course of justice in the Cronin case. The crime of conspiracy has sometimes been called by the counsel for the defense, a mesh, a drag-net, to catch innocent men. I will show to you that it is a clear straightforward charge, a specific crime."

After reading the statute making conspiracy a crime he drew a comparison between it and robbery, larceny, and other offenses, the gist of which, he said, was the intent to commit crime, and the gist of a "conspiracy to do an illegal act injurious to the administration of public justice" was the common intent. He compared the crime to the making of a wheel, the hub of which is made by some man, the spokes by others, the tire by others, and then it is put together, the hub being the center. "The hub of this conspiracy," he said, "was the Cronin case, the spokes were fixed jurors whom it was intended to insert in the hub, and it was the plan that the completed wheel should revolve so rapidly that the purpose would be effected without the means being discovered, as the spokes of a turning wheel are blurred from sight. The holes in the hub were as important as the spokes. The defense would try to show that there were blank spaces in the conspiracy; that it was not connected; but they should not confuse these holes with the spaces between the spokes. The State would show that when Graham and O'Donnell tried to secure a crooked juror they were tending to the hub. When Kavanaugh and Smith were trying to get another crooked juror they were tending to the hub. They were all working together. They were working with common intent. There were different spokes, but it was all the same wheel. In a conspiracy each member was bound by all the acts of the other conspirators, even if he never saw them."

Then Mr. Neeley began to unravel the conspiracy on trial, always with a view to the illustration of the wheel. He pictured the long work of securing a jury in the Cronin case. An acquittal must be secured in some way. There were two bailiffs—Alexander Hanks and Mark Salamon—engaged in the case guarding the prisoners and summoning jurors. Graham saw Hanks and told him there would be money in getting a juror whom they could control on the case. Hanks interested Salamon. Hanks called with his wife on Joseph Konen and talked to him about going on the jury, telling him he could make a thousand dollars. Pretty soon Hanks gave Konen's name to Graham. The two bailiffs waited for a chance to summon jurors, and finally Salamon thought he would be detailed to that work. To prepare him for it Graham gave him a list of names, which included those of Konen and Eddie Hoagland. That brings in O'Donnell. Then Fred W. Smith's connection with the case, from Graham's first proposition to his frantic efforts to control Louis Alexander, Heckinger, Malley, and others and get them on the jury. Then O'Donnell's overtures to Eddie Hoagland were taken up, and his offering the latter $1,000 to go on the jury to secure an acquittal was dwelt on. Kavanaugh appears first when O'Donnell took him to Hoagland's shop, and told him that Kavanaugh would instruct him how to answer questions. Then it was charged Kavanaugh reported about Hoagland to W. S. Forrest.

"Now," said Mr. Neeley, "if that isn't a conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice I never heard of one. Now that's the conspiracy with which we charge these two men. If we prove these facts we shall certainly ask for their conviction. Further, the acts of O'Donnell and Kavanaugh make them responsible for the deeds of all the other defendants, just as all the spokes of a wheel are part of a wheel—and you can't make it otherwise. I have made this statement so that, as you hear the evidence of the different witnesses, you can follow the connection of each defendant with the conspiracy."

THE FIRST WITNESS.

The defense waived their opening until the evidence for the State was all in, and Judge Longenecker promptly called to the stand as the first witness Deputy Criminal Court Clerk A. V. Lee, whose evidence was wanted to prove from the record that there was such a thing as the Cronin trial. He testified to the indictment of Martin Burke et al., the beginning of the trial Aug. 29, and to the nature of some of the questions asked veniremen, notably those regarding circumstantial evidence. The appointment of Alonzo R. Schubert and Joseph B. Carolan as special bailiffs were brought out, and the three special venires on which Konen, Nicholson, and T. Schappat were summoned were introduced in evidence.

Deputy-Clerk Henry Stevens of the Criminal Court yesterday afternoon issued scire facias writs to F. H. Trude and W. P. Whelan officially informing them of the forfeiture of their bond for $15,000 for John Graham and directing them to come into court Monday, March 3, the first day of the March term, to show cause why judgment should not be rendered on the forfeiture.

ONE SETTLED AND ANOTHER BEGUN.

End of a Noted Lawsuit and the Commencement of a New Contest.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Chester A. Snow's original suit against the Hon. John B. Alley of Lynn has been settled by the latter paying some $57,000 in damages and costs. Mr. Snow has now placed an attachment of $100,000 upon Mr. Alley's property. The present attachment for $100,000 is the basis of a new suit brought, it is stated, upon the same grounds of action as the previous one to recover on seventy-five more bonds, as stated, of the Postal Telegraph company, and another prolonged contest is promised.

Cancers and cancerous tumors are cured by the purifying effects of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE SAWTELLE CASE.

An Important Piece of Evidence Furnished by a Minister.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Jonathan G. Downs, a highly respected citizen of East Rochester, N. H., who describes himself as a "carpenter, wheelwright, and preacher," furnishes the most important piece of evidence today bearing upon the Sawtelle tragedy. He said that between 5 and 6 o'clock the evening of Feb. 5 he was returning to Rochester from a neighboring town when he encountered two men driving in a buggy.

"One," says Mr. Downs, "was leaning against the other and looked pretty white, as though he were sick or drunk, and the other man was holding on to the one leaning against him. As I passed them I said, 'Hello; he's pretty drunk, isn't he?' 'Yes,' replied the man who was driving, 'pretty d—d drunk,' and by that time he was by me and out of my sight. The men were in a top buggy, but I could not say what kind of a horse drew it. The man who appeared to be drunk was sitting on the left-hand side of the buggy and leaning against the man on the right. It was growing dusk, but I feel sure that I could identify the man who was driving."

Mr. Downs' description of the driver tallies closely with that of Isaac Sawtelle, and his testimony is important as fixing the murder in New Hampshire.

The missing head has not yet been found. There are two theories current today for its disappearance. Isaac, when he went to Portland, Me., is known to have had two valises; when arrested he had only one. It is believed that the missing one contained Hiram's head and clothing and that they were thrown into Portland Harbor.

Mrs. Charles Richmond of Dover, N. H., says a man who she thinks was Dr. Blood called at her house, asking for rooms. He had two packages, one of which she thought contained clothing and the other, contents unknown, was about the size of a man's head.

AWARDED TO THE CARNEGIE COMPANY.

The Pittsburg Firm to Furnish the Steel for Three New Lake Vessels.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Carnegie, Phipps & Co. of this city have been awarded contracts to furnish steel for three new vessels to be put upon the lakes by the American Steel Barge company. The craft will be what are known as whale-back barges, 260 feet long, 36 feet beam, and 22 feet depth of hold, and will cost about $75,000 each without machinery. About 1,000 tons of steel will be required in construction, and each will carry 3,000 tons of ore or coal or 100,000 bushels of grain. The material is to be furnished by the Pittsburg firm in ninety days.

LOCAL REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The Record of Yesterday's Transfers of Chicago and Suburban Property.

The following transfers of city real estate for $1,000 and upwards were filed for record Monday, Feb. 17:

Fifty-ninth st, n w cor of Emerald av, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 23 (J. W. Hicks to William Winslow) ..... $ 2,800
Humboldt av, 82 ft w of Rockwell st, s f, 50ft 126½ ft, dated Jan. 25 (J. O. Wetherbee et al. to German E. L. Church of St. John) 1,150
Hanker st, 25 ft w of Clinton, s f, 25x126½ ft, dated Feb. 1 (J. D. Lorden to Fred Peake) 6,650
Indiana av, 300 ft s of Seventy-fourth st, s f, 137x193 5-10 ft, dated Feb. 17 (D. S. Hamilton to P. Mauss) 1,800
Yale st, 200 ft s of Seventy-third st, e f, 50x125 ft, dated Feb. 15 (F. B. Carnduff to S. Williams) 1,450
Lot bet Center av and Ada st and Eighty-fifth and Eighty-seventh, 82½x126 ft, dated Jan. 16 (H. L. Cobb to C. W. Johnson) 7,000
Cornell st, 26 ft s of Fifty-fifth, w f, 41x100 ft, dated Feb. 3 (A. T. Shuman to A. O. Wallingford) 12,500
Sawyer av, n w cor of Nineteenth st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 25 (L. Zick to C. B. Sawyer) 1,250
Peoria st, 86 ft s of Sixty-sixth, w f, 27½x128 ft, dated Jan. 25 (C. A. Olsen to P. A. Westberg) 1,600
May st, 50 ft n of Twentieth, w f, 25x100 ft, dated Feb. 15 (V. Stegmer to Mary E. Fiske) 3,500
French av, s e cor of Seventy-eighth st, w f, 50x132 ft, dated Feb. 14 (E. G. Minnick to Goodell & Portia) 9,000
Congress st, 128 ft w of Francisco av, s f, 25x171 ft, dated Feb. 15 (J. N. Cunning to Mat Hoven) 4,300
South Park av, 146 ft s of Sixty-ninth st, e f, 50 x125 ft, with 50x125 ft on Sixty-ninth st, near above, dated Feb. 15 (R. M. Dorman to D. McDonald) 10,000
Hermitage av, 197 ft n of Taylor st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 27 (Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company to J. McKnery) 1,800
Monroe st, 125 ft e of Homan av, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb 11 (C. E. and G. Dorn to E. Meyer) 2,100
Humboldt boulevard, 72 ft e of Forest av, s f, 24x100 ft, improved, dated Feb. 5 (E. M. and W. Whitehouse to M. E. Austin) 2,500
The premises No. 522 South Lincoln st, dated Jan. 8 (Jan Krivanek to N. and S. Weiss) 2,800
Sixty-ninth st, 51 ft e of Adams av, s f, 40x130 ft, dated May 10, 1889 (T. B. Marston to J. Hortsmeyer) 1,250
Sixty-ninth st, 91 ft e of Adams av, s f, 40x130 ft, dated May 10, 1889 (same to T. A. Kennedy) 1,250
La Salle av, 165 ft s of Locust st, w f, 24x58½ ft, dated Feb. 13 (W. F. Levings to George A. Bush) 20,000
Lawndale av, 75 ft e of Ohio st, s f, 75x165 ft, dated Feb. 6 (A. Clemetson to Y. Knobloch). Same as above, dated Feb. 6 (V. Knoblock to J. ft. and T. Tecker) 1,700
Huron st, s e cor of Armour, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 15 (A. J. Wauther to B. Koepke) 1,900
Park av, n w cor of Garden, 66x122 ft, dated Nov. 1, 1889 (L. A. and J. M. Hay to James B. Bruner) 8,000
Calumet av, 86 ft s of Twenty-third st, w f, 15x 125 ft, dated Jan. 14 (E. C. and J. C. Sterling to J. P. Badin) 6,400
Madison st, 238 ft s of Seventy-third st, s f, 50 x125 ft, dated Dec. 14, 1889 (M. B. Hich to J. Healey) 4,500
Ridgeway av, 200 ft s of Prince, w f, 50x124 ft, dated Feb. 5 (J. D. Beeler to J. Pelle) 1,800
Sixty-third court, 94 ft e of Winter st, n f, 84x 125 ft, dated Feb. 8 (J. L. Du Breuil to M. S. Lamoreoux) 1,000
Curtis st, s e cor of Ohio, w f, 25x116 ft, dated Jan. 30 (George E. Larsen to F. J. Boschen) 6,000
Melrose st, 75 ft e of Seeley av, s f, 25x132 ft, dated Jan. 24 (H. Tinklepaugh to C. T. Messenger) 6,000
Wood st, 25 ft e of Ogden av, w f, 24x125 ft, dated Feb. 15 (S. J. Hobbs to J. D. Beckett) 2,000
Prairie av, bet Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth sts, s f, 84x124 ft, dated Feb. 17 (E. A. Russell to M. M. Brown) 6,500
Lot 11 and part of 12 in Blk 7, Cairndutt's Addn to Edgewater, dated Feb. 11 (W. H. Cairndutt to Levi Wood) 1,800
West Madison st, 115 ft w of Ann, s f, 20x200 ft, dated Feb. 12 (E. J. Crane to F. R. Crane) 1,100
Washington blvd, 350 ft e of Hoyne av, n f, 75 ft to alley, dated Feb. 14 (A. and H. N. Hart to E. D. Crane) 14,500
Fulton st, 126 ft w of Ashland av, s f, 41x124 ft, improved, dated Feb. 10 (M. M. and J. V. Gray to A. Hastings) 12,500
Property bounded by Wood, Winchester, Eighty-third, and Eighty-fifth sts, 30 acres, dated Jan. 13 (Carter & Craighead to Neumann & Hartz) 42,000
Forest av, 140 ft s of Thirty-first st, e f, 20x100 ft, dated Feb. 13 (D. Ilsley to T. J. and W. G. Ilsley) 2,000
Woodlawn av, n e cor of Forty-sixth st, w f, 120x170 ft, dated Feb. 6 (M. E. Dorman to J. F. Aldrich) 24,000
Kedzie av, 150 ft s of Thirteenth st, w f, 50x125 ft, dated Dec. 27, 1889 (E. A. Cummings to F. W. Dorn Jr.) 1,740
Lots 25 and 26 in Bowman's subdivision of s ½ sec. 12, sn. 13, dated Feb. 13 (W. J. Long to Peter Danielson) 5,500
North Clark st, opposite Otto, n e f, 31x150 ft, dated Jan. 7 (J. C. Binder to C. J. Feil) 1,750
Wentworth av, 264 ft s of Fifty-first st, e f, 25x 126 ft, improved, dated Feb. 17 (F. and C. Brasch to A. Littorin) 2,200
The premises No. 693 La Salle av, dated Feb. 1 (O. D. Sickler to William Conant) 10,000
Indiana av, 49 ft s of Fifty-sixth st, w f, 50x140 ft, dated Feb. 12 (E. J. Beach to M. E. Barton) 8,500
Lot on court bet State st and Wabash av, and 250 ft s of Thirty-first st, e f, 50x25 ft, dated Feb. 13 (estate of J. and J. E. O'Brien to Chicago South Side Rapid Transit R. R. Co.) 3,000
St. Lawrence av, bet Forty-third and Forty-fourth sts, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 1 (J. A. and O. C. Wolcott to James Wood) 5,750
Kedzie av, 125 ft s of Sixteenth st, e f, 24x125 ft, dated June 24, 1889 (P. M. Prescott to E. Smith) 1,000

OUTSIDE SALES.

One Hundred and Third st, n w cor Crawford av, 60 acres (Albert Fishell to A. C. and H. C. Levy) 24,000
Blocks 7 and 8, Walker's Add to River Forest, dated Feb. 13 (J. H. Kirk to E. C. Waller) 22,000
Ninety-first st, s e cor of Latin, 5 acres with Block 16 (ex s 200 of w 125 ft) dated Dec. 16, 1889 (J. Oldfield to Wyeth & Kellogg) 13,864

LEASES.

James M. Gamble has leased to H. F. Billings for 10 years from April 1, 1890, the lot on West Washington st, n e corner of Water, e f, 70x105 ft, at a rental of $7,000 per annum.

H. F. Billings has assigned the above lease to the Union National bank of Chicago.

Building Permits.

The Building Department issued the following permits yesterday:

L. Nosby, two two-story flats, Nos. 4927-29 Champlain street, to cost $10,000.

C. H. Burbis, cottage, No. 6005 Michigan avenue, to cost $5,500.

August Reick, three-story store and flats, No. 241 Belmont avenue, to cost $2,500.

W. West, two-story store and flats, No. 1114 Belmont avenue, to cost $3,500.

W. Gunderson, two-story dwelling, No. 1334 Sheffield avenue, to cost $3,000.

C. H. Brown, two-story dwelling, No. 907 Walnut street, to cost $3,000.

Richard Hasse, three-story flats, No. 147 Hastings street, to cost $2,200.

K. R. Larsen, four-story store and flats, No. 99 North Center avenue, to cost $6,000.

Joseph Jordan, cottage, No. 3256 Lowe avenue, to cost $1,000.

George O. Garresey, two-story barn, No. 315 Oakwood boulevard, to cost $1,500.

Julius Sterns, two-story dwelling, Sheridan avenue, near Sixty-sixth street, to cost $2,000.

T. Fox, addition, State, near Forty-sixth street, to cost $2,200.

Mrs. Ellen Tracy, two-story flats, No. 4627 Justine street, to cost $2,000.

James Burke, frame cottage, No. 515 Mattison street, to cost $1,200.

R. O'Brien, cottage, Ashland avenue and Fifty-seventh street, to cost $1,000.

Henry Buckyer, three-story flats, No. 301 West Thirteenth street, to cost $5,000.

J. M. Cletz, addition, No. 613 Hinman street, to cost $1,500.

Henry Mayer, three-story flats, No. 3813 Vernon avenue, to cost $4,000.

Ed. Gluth, three-story flats, No. 238 Black and K streets, to cost $6,000.

Alt Miland, two-story flats, No. 913 North Leavitt street, to cost $2,500.

Herman Deluger, dwelling, No. 3616 Winchester avenue, to cost $1,800.

Hans J. Schneidion, two-story flats, No. 3540 Portland avenue, to cost, $1,500.

S. Turkoski, basement and addition, No. 119 West Division street, to cost $1,500.

TRYING BELLAMY'S PLAN.

A CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY EXPERIMENTING IN OREGON.

Thomas Cotter Explains the Industrial System Practiced by a Colony of Which He Is a Member—Suggestions Adopted from "Looking Backward"—Amazing Decline of Colon and Panama—Places in Which Fortunes Were Suddenly Made Now Almost Deserted—Utah's Bright Outlook.

An elderly man with a long beard and plain clothing took supper at the Sherman last evening, leaving for the Pacific slope later. He was Thomas Cotter, a prominent member of the colony of Nationalists in Nehalem Valley, Ore. This colony is following Bellamy's idea in dividing its industrial army and the disposition of the product of its united forces.

The colony now numbers twenty-six men, five women, and twenty-five children. Mr. Cotter, who had been in the East for recruits, said his mission was successful.

"Our industrial association," he explained, "was organized by Daniel Cronin, a well-known anti-Chinese agitator, and myself, before "Looking Backward" was published. While we thoroughly understood the general plan, yet several details puzzled us. For the solution of these we are indebted to Mr. Bellamy.

"We took up some Government land under the homestead claim and bought the rest. We now have about 4,000 acres. Over 100 acres are under cultivation. General farming, fruit raising, stock raising, and lumbering are the principal industries. We hope to build and operate railroads, telegraphs, and other gigantic industries some day. Until that time a thorough test of the socialistic condition cannot be arrived at. With our limited means we are trying to better ourselves and the conditions of our fellow-men.

"The work of the colony is divided into four departments—production, distribution, transportation, and education. The government is a democracy. All business is transacted by a board of directors."

Mr. Cotter said that all the workers received the same pay. They are given an allowance from the common store sufficient to provide for the necessaries of life. Every man is expected to do all the work in the eight hours allotted to labor, though his allowance does not depend on the work done.

"As all are paid the same out of the common store," he continued, "we have neither rich nor poor among us. One cannot sell under false colors for we know what each one's income is. Besides that there is no inducement to be fastidious. Everything needed except clothing and fine groceries we produce. Just picture a settlement with no saloons, no drunkards, no churches, no religious cranks, and you can get a good idea of the colony. Every one worships in his own way. Inasmuch as we have separated from the outside world and accumulated property valued at $150,000, we can't let any one come in without contributing to the common stock something equal to $500. One-half of this can be paid in labor. We exclude everything savoring of anarchy and individualism, and hope to see the day when universal humanity will not be an ideal but the real condition of society."

"Bankrupt sales are about the only events down on the isthmus now," said J. B. Vance, a railway contractor stopping at the Leland. He has been on the line of the Panama Canal for two years, spending the last six months at the City of Colon, which at one time promised to be a big place.

"Colon and Panama," he went on, "just exist, that's all. At the former place rents have fallen off 500 per cent during the last three months. That's not the worst of it—they are still on the slide. Colon and Panama are now only way stations for the traffic across the isthmus. The Panama railroad will pay a dividend of 9 per cent for 1889. Last year a dividend of 18 per cent was declared. Within six months the local traffic has suffered a loss of 110,000 tons of imports. It often happens that not a solitary vessel is to be found in the harbor. A little while ago ships were obliged to anchor outside for days, waiting for dock room to unload their cargoes. During that time the local traffic was enormous. The line between Colon and Panama was one vast market where every nationality could be found. Money was easily made and freely spent.

"Many people, especially the Chinese, accumulated big fortunes. Over forty towns were established, and it was one of the liveliest spots on earth. Now the people have vanished, business evaporated, and the entire line is dead.

"A goodly number of the contractors, laborers, storekeepers, etc., have gone over to the Nicaragua Canal. Work on that enterprise is progressing slowly but surely. In a few weeks the Greytown harbor will be in such shape large vessels can enter and unload machinery and tools. A dozen or so of contractors from the United States are prospecting preparatory to making bids for the work. The country is healthier than the isthmus, and the canal route can be finished in five years."

"Now that the Mormons have been set back Utah should enjoy an epoch of prosperity, for no country is richer." This was spoken by George B. Burt of Salt Lake, a guest at the Richelieu. "The iron deposits of the Territory," he went on, "are superior to any in the world, both in quantity and quality. To utilize these deposits an ample supply of coal with coking qualities is necessary. Vast fields of coking coal can be found on the eastern slope of the Wasatch range along the line of the Rio Grande. It is only a question of time before a second Pittsburg will spring up in Southern Utah and another Birmingham in the central part of the Territory.

"The interests of the Territory are at stake in this matter, and we believe Utah can furnish all the coking coal necessary to manufacture its great deposits of iron."

Grand Pacific—George M. Fuller, Indianapolis; A. F. Banks, Marshalltown, Ia.; William P. Henry, Buffalo; F. A. Wyman, Boston; E. J. Goodrich, H. Elliott, J. F. Gladiner, C. C. Bennett, New York; C. A. Parker, St. Louis.

Sherman—R. B. Inman, Duluth, Minn.; J. J. Clark and wife, Montreal; George N. Fletcher, Detroit, Mich.; J. G. Brooks and wife, Baltimore; Henry Clarkson, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Palmer—G. E. Meyers, Detroit; M. E. Smith, Denver; B. S. Howard, Frank Kiene, and F. S. Todd, New York; C. B. Knight and wife, St. Louis.

Tremont—W. J. Brant, Pittsburg, Pa.; D. C. Scribner, Colorado; S. J. Arnold, New York; F. C. Bronson, Kansas City; M. S. Forbes, St. Louis.

Richelieu—R. S. Brookins, St. Louis; W. K. Davis, S. B. Breed, and J. L. Walker, Boston; C. S. Smith, New York; H. J. Corbett, Portland, Ore.

Leland—J. A. Fuller, New York; E. H. Butler, Buffalo; C. P. Stiles, Detroit.

Severe Punishment for Wife-Beating.

LA PORTE, Ind., Feb. 17.—A jury in Judge Noyes' court this morning found Francis Prabia, a well-to-do farmer, guilty of wife-beating and assessed the punishment at six months in the county jail and $600 fine. This is the severest penalty ever inflicted for this crime in this county.

I took Cold,
I took Sick,
I TOOK
SCOTT'S EMULSION
RESULT:
I take My Meals,
I take My Rest,
AND I AM VIGOROUS ENOUGH TO TAKE ANYTHING I CAN LAY MY HANDS ON; getting fat too, FOR Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda NOT ONLY CURED MY Incipient Consumption BUT BUILT ME UP, AND IS NOW PUTTING
FLESH ON MY BONES
AT THE RATE OF A POUND A DAY. I TAKE IT JUST AS EASILY AS I DO MILK." SUCH TESTIMONY IS NOTHING NEW. SCOTT'S EMULSION IS DOING WONDERS DAILY. TAKE NO OTHER.

L. Manasse, Optician,
88 Madison-st. (Tribune Bldg.)
ESTABLISHED 1868.
SIGHT IS PRICELESS.
Beware, We Have NO Branch Store in this City.
Spectacles and Eye Glasses adapted to every form of defective eyesight with our Brazilian Pebbles and French Crystal Lenses, which have acquired an overwhelming reputation.
Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain.
Opera and Field Glasses, Microscopes, Telescopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Magic Lanterns, Amateur Photographic Outfits, Architects', Engineers', and Surveyors' Supplies, Etc.
The largest stock in the Northwest.
Your large Illustrated Catalogues on application.

CARSON PIRIE & CO.
Wabash and Adams.
SPECIAL SALE OF FINE
Black Dress Goods

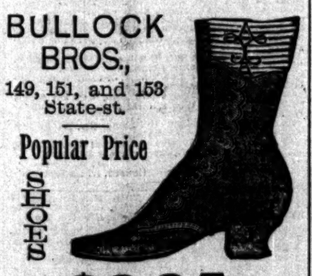
	PER YARD.
150 pieces 36-inch Pure Mohair Brilliantines, worth 75c	58c
100 pieces 54-inch Granite Mohair Sicilian and 52-inch All-Wool Camelette, regular price $1.25	75c
50-inch Extra Fine Brilliantine	98c
48-inch All-Wool Henrietta	Worth $1.35.
42-inch Silk Warp Henrietta	
46-inch Silk Warp Henrietta	$1.25
46-inch All-Wool Cashmere	
Extra fine and good value at $1.65	

Special Attention Given to "Mail Orders."

Special $3.00 Sale
—OF—
LADIES'
Fine Shoes & Slippers,
To close out all broken sizes and widths regardless of cost or former price. Some worth $6.00, others $5.00, and none less than $4.00.
Money refunded if not satisfactory. Absolutely one price and cash.
DEMUTH & CO.,
150 STATE-ST.

SPRING HATS,
CORRECT SHAPES,
ARE READY.
EXTRA QUALITY.

NEW COLORS of our own and noted English makers. We call especial attention of our customers to our superior line of Lyons Umbrellas and Canes. (☞ Silk Hats of our make will be ironed free of charge by any of our agents in all cities.)
KNOX "The Hatter,"
193 STATE-ST., Palmer House.
J. T. SHAYNE & CO.

BULLOCK BROS.,
149, 151, and 153 State-st.
Popular Price SHOES

$2.95.
Ladies' Kid Button and Lace, Patent Leather Tips.
THIS WEEK.

COUGHS,
SORE THROAT.
The highest medical authorities of the World prescribe and recommend the SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES for Diseases of the Throat, Chest, and Lungs, and also for Consumption.
"I find the results of the SODEN MINERAL WATERS AND PASTILLES are very satisfactory in Subacute Pharyngitis as well as in Chronic Catarrhal Condition of the upper air passages."
MORSAU R. BROWN, M. D.,
Prof. of Laryngology at Chicago Polyclinic.
At all druggists at 25 and 50 cents a box.
PAMPHLETS GRATIS ON APPLICATION.
Soden Mineral Springs Co., Limited,
15 CEDAR-ST., NEW YORK.

Candy Try the experiment of sending $1.00, $2.00, or $5.00 for a box of candy PREPAID by express from Denver west to Boston east, of the best candy in America. Address
C. P. GUNTHER,
Confectioner, Chicago

OVERFLOWING!
We apologize to thousands who did not receive yesterday that attention which the firm desires.
Today, with increased salespeople, we will continue to offer our
WONDERFUL BARGAINS.
Every Department Must Be Closed Out Immediately.
STORE OPEN AT 9 A. M.
W. T. MOORE & CO.
145 STATE STREET.

TO PARENTS!
The origin of many a misshaped foot and troublesome corn can be traced back to a pair of ill-fitting Shoes in childhood.
Do not for the sake of a few paltry pennies spoil a pretty pair of feet for life by wearing cheap shoes, or allowing inexperienced clerks to fit them. Go only to acknowledged specialists in high-grade foot-wear. The enviable reputation of our children's Foot-Form shoes is largely due to the pains taken in fitting, their faultless shape, and material used that endures long and hard service.
STREETER'S,
134 STATE, 68 AND 70 MADISON-ST.
OPEN SATURDAY NIGHTS. SHOES MENDED.

Auction Announcements
—BY—
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
200 and 202 Madison-st.
TODAY AT 9:30 A. M.,
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS.
A LARGE BANKRUPT STOCK.
Also NEW CONSIGNMENTS of
Linens, Muslin Underwear, and Overshirts.
MERCHANTS, REMEMBER
On TUESDAY, FEB. 25th, Grand Opening Spring Sale of LACE CURTAINS, EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS.
Wednesday, Feb. 19, 9:30 a. m.,
Boots, Shoes, Rubbers,
Including a Large Line of
Rochester and Cincinnati Fine Goods.
Thursday, Feb. 20, 9:30 a. m.,
Crockery and Glassware.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.
Auctioneers.

'Thos. Jefferson Cigars.'
Thos. Jefferson.
The above brand of Cigars are worthy the attention and trial of every lover of Fine Havana Cigars, being made from select leaf grown in the famous Vuelta Abajo District on the Island of Cuba.

IN TEN SIZES.	Length.	Style of Pkg.	Price per Box.
Coquetas	3¼	50	$3.25
Favoritos	4	50	3.50
Conchas	4½	50	4.00
Conchas Elegantes	4¼	50	4.25
Panetelas	4½	50	4.00
Concha Bouquet Extra	4¼	50	5.00
Bouquets	3¾	25	2.50
Perfectos	5	25	3.75
Rothschilds	4¾	50	4.50
Regalia Especial	4¾	50	6.50

C. JEVNE & CO.
110—112 MADISON ST.
PARIS EXPOSITION, 1889:
3 Grand Prizes—5 Gold Medals
MENIER CHOCOLATE
PUREST, HEALTHIEST, BEST.
Ask for Yellow Wrapper.
For Sale Everywhere.
BRANCH HOUSE, UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.
JUST RECEIVED: MEN'S SPRING STYLE HATS. SPECIAL LINE YOUTHS' ROUND & SQUARE CROWN HATS. J. S. BARNES & CO., 86 Madison-st. (Tribune Building).
MUNICH.
Good boarding-house for ladies. Moderate terms. Best references. ROSA DE NIEM, 21 Leland str., 10/11.
102 E. WASHINGTON ST. BORSCH-OPTICIAN CONSULT US ABOUT YOUR EYESIGHT SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

THE CHICAGO MEDICAL CLINIC.
DR. PHILLIP SATTLER, Honore Block, N. W. Cor. Adams and Dearborn-sts.—entrance 93 Adams and 204 Dearborn-st. Examination and Advice Free. Hours 10 to 4 and evenings.
Dyspepsia and Catarrh of the Stomach are most frequent conditions, severe in themselves, but indicate affections of the most serious nature. The sufferer who thinks he has ONLY a case of dyspepsia is deceiving himself as to probable consequences.
For functional diseases of the digestive system no remedy will be found so prompt and efficacious as electricity if skillfully employed. It gives energy and strength, and restores vitality to organs weakened by disease. The Medical Clinic has the most powerful and complete set of electrical apparatus in the West.

DR. PHILLIP SATTLER—Dyspepsia—I suffered more than I could tell with dyspepsia. A bloating and pain after eating, a great tenderness over the stomach so I could not endure the pressure of clothing. My sleep was broken with dreams and did not refresh me. I lost flesh and became very weak and sallow. After a brief treatment I began to improve rapidly, and in one month gained six pounds in weight. As great improvement in my mind as in my bodily health has occurred.
MRS. MARY DUROFF,
Feb. 19th, '90. 452 Carroll-av.
DR. SATTLER—Catarrh—I was treated by specialists for catarrh with but temporary benefit. With the first cold my symptoms will return. Being of nervous temperament I was nearly crazed with pain and discomfort. My hacking cough, my throat and nose were irritated, a buzzing in one ear, a great deal of mucus in my head, a kind of apprehension of coming misfortune; my digestion was disordered, the blood being very poor. These were but a few of the symptoms. I had but one month of treatment, and to-day all these symptoms are gone, my nerves are strong, flesh and weight, and though a long time has passed I have had no return. Nor do I take cold as readily as before treatment.
ALFRED DIXON,
Feb. 9th, '90. Cor. Twentieth-st. and Wabash-av.
Rheumatism, Nervous Debility, Female Weakness, Diseases of the Digestive System, Skin Diseases, and Impurities of the Blood treated by advanced scientific methods, affording immediate relief and rapid cure.

Proposals for Cross Ties.
NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILROAD CO., ROANOKE, Va., Feb. 4, 1890.
Proposals for the furnishing and delivery of the cross ties required in the construction of the Ohio extension, extending from Elkhorn, West Virginia, to Ironton, Ohio, a distance of about one hundred and ninety-five (195) miles, approximately, three thousand per mile, will be received until 12 o'clock m. Wednesday, Feb. 26, 1890.
Intending bidders will be expected to examine the timber adjacent to the line of the railroad, and their proposition must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence of their ability to do the work bid for. No proposition will be entertained unless made out upon the forms provided for that purpose. Specifications can be examined and other information obtained at the office of the Chief Engineer, Roanoke, Virginia.
The company reserves the right to reject any or all propositions.
W. W. COE, Chief Engineer.

Proposals for Foundations and Masonry.
NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILROAD CO., ROANOKE, Va., Feb. 4, 1890.
Proposals for the foundations and masonry of the Ohio River bridge, near Cheredo, on the Ohio extension, will be received until 12 o'clock m., WEDNESDAY, FEB. 26, 1890.
The special attention of masonry contractors is called to this work, which will aggregate about twelve thousand (13,000) cubic yards, in five piers and one abutment.
Intending bidders will be expected to make full examination of this work, and their proposition must be accompanied with satisfactory evidence of their ability to construct the same.
No proposition will be entertained unless written upon the forms provided for that purpose. General plans and specifications can be examined, and other information obtained at the office of the Chief Engineer, Roanoke, Va.
The company reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
W. W. COE, Chief Engineer.

Proposals for Grading and Masonry.
NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILROAD

Part Two.

Tribune Supplemental Sheet.

Pages 9 and 10.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1890—TEN PAGES

IN FAVOR OF FREE SUGAR.

INTERESTING INTERVIEW WITH EX-GOV. GEAR OF IOWA ON TARIFF.

He Is Strongly in Favor of Taking the Tariff Off from Sugar, but Does Not Think Congress Will Feel Inclined to Take Such a Step This Year—Illinois Members and the Copyright Bill—Proceedings in the Senate and House—General Washington News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Gov. Gear of Iowa, who is a member of the Ways and Means Committee, in an interview on the sugar question says: "We have protected Louisiana sugar ever since we acquired the country, and have paid out in duties in eighty years something like $15,000,000, of which over 90 per cent is direct tax owing to the fact that we do not produce over 8 or 9 per cent of the sugar used by the American people, and we are directly dependent on foreign countries for a supply of this article of prime necessity to every family in our land. If we could produce the sugar we use I should be in favor of protecting it, as I would any other home industry, and it strikes me that as a century of protection has shown that we cannot, from lack of climatic advantages, compete with sugars that are produced nearer the tropics than we are, the time has come to give our people free sugar.

"I am also in favor of largely reducing the differential or discriminating duties which have existed ever since the foundation of our Government between raw and refined sugars. If we can do this we shall accomplish two things—first, it would give us sugar 75 per cent lower than we get it now; second, it would break up the 'trust' root and branch.

"I do not know whether the other members of the committee will come to my way of thinking, but I hardly expect to see sugar on the free list. We shall probably make a compromise and give a bounty for the production of sugar in this country."

Another member of the committee said that he thought a compromise on the sugar question would be reached on which the duty would be put a little lower than that in the Senate bill.

On the question of taxing off the tobacco tax there is also some difference of opinion. Gov. Gear is in favor of taking the tax off tobacco and whisky. It is probable that the committee will not have its bill ready by March 1, as was anticipated.

After the reading of the journal in the House this morning Mr. Carlisle arose and said that since the 29th of January his side of the House had been protesting every morning against the approval of the journal on the ground that it contained an entry, made by direction of the Speaker, showing the names of certain members present and not voting. Last Friday the House had adopted a code of rules providing for such practice. Against this the Democrats had protested and would protest as an unconstitutional practice. But it was a question which could not be decided in this House, and when the proper cases arose it would go to some other forum. It was the purpose of this side of the House to see that this occasion should be made in such shape as would cause it to be finally and decisively passed upon. Therefore he now saw no reason why the journal, the form of which the House had a right to prescribe, should not be approved. This was done.

Upon motion of Mr. Morrill of Kansas a committee of conference was ordered upon the Senate bill to increase the pension of soldiers and sailors totally helpless from injuries or disease received or incurred in service, and the Speaker named Messrs. Morrow, Sawyer, and Yoder as conferrees. The Speaker announced that this was suspension-day and the committees were called in order.

Mr. Struble reported a resolution making the bill to provide a temporary form of government for the Territory of Oklahoma a special order for consideration tomorrow, not to interfere with the World's Fair bills. The resolution was passed without objection.

The House then, after a long wrangle over the rules, adopted a resolution setting apart Thursday and Friday of this week for debate on the World's Fair question, the vote to be taken Monday, Feb. 24.

Mr. Perkins of Kansas moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill for the relief of the Sioux Indians at Devil's Lake Agency, North Dakota. A second was ordered—yeas, 167; nays, 8. The bill then passed.

Mr. Banks of Massachusetts called up a bill to provide for the appointment of thirty additional medical examiners in the Pension Office. A second was ordered, and Mr. Banks said that the Secretary of the Interior had earnestly recommended the passage of the bill.

Mr. Washington of Tennessee said that the bill appeared to be a scheme to get thirty Republicans into office without any draft upon the civil service.

Mr. Cannon argued that this class of employés was exceptional and appointments should not be subject to the civil-service system.

Mr. Springer of Illinois was for the bill because it promised to facilitate the transaction of pension business. He favored an early adjudication of pension claims, and invited the Republicans to bring on their pension legislation and let him vote on it.

Mr. Blount of Georgia defended the Civil-Service law. Its enemies might laugh as they would, but the law had given us a better class of public servants. Public opinion in this country was progressing, and it would go onward and accomplish its purpose finally. The Republican Chief Executive and the Democratic candidate for the place had both affirmed their belief in the virtues of the law. It held too much place in the American mind to tolerate here for a moment this indirect attack.

Mr. Bayne of Pennsylvania hoped that no Republican would try to evade the Civil-Service law—they could not afford to do it. He asked to have an amendment inserted providing that the examiners be appointed under the terms of the Civil-Service law.

Mr. Cheadle of Indiana, Mr. Morey of Ohio, and several other Republicans objected to Mr. Bayne's request. The yeas and nays were taken upon the passage of the bill, resulting: Yeas 109, nays 19—no quorum.

So the House adjourned with the understanding that the bill be taken up on the next suspension day.

In the Senate this morning Mr. Dawes presented over 240 petitions from Massachusetts stating that more than 800,000 gallons of intoxicating liquors are annually exported from the United States to Africa, demoralizing "the good people" (he changed that phrase into "the people") of Africa, and detrimental to all legitimate commerce with that people; and praying that under that section of the Constitution which authorizes Congress to regulate commerce with foreign nations that sort of thing be stopped.

Mr. Frye, from the Select Committee on the Pacific Railroads, reported back adversely the two Pacific Railroad Refunding bills referred to it, and in lieu of them reported an original bill on the subject with the two reports; one of these reports touching the Union Pacific indebtedness and the other the Central Pacific indebtedness. The latter report, he said, had been drafted by the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. Davis). He explained that the reason why the two bills were reported back adversely was that the committee had fully succeeded (to its own satisfaction) in consolidating those bills into one. This bill (now presented) contained the terms of an adjustment with both companies, the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific. The reports had been unanimously adopted by the committee. The bill so far as the Union Pacific was concerned had also been unanimously reported.

Mr. Chandler presented several petitions from Mississippi complaining of the suppression of the Republican vote of that State and representing that the Legislature of Mississippi had recently enacted a law for establishing a new Constitution for the State the 18th of August, 1890, the same not to be submitted to the people for ratification, and that it was the avowed purpose of the Democrats to employ fraudulent methods to deprive many intelligent citizens of their franchise. Referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Frye moved to have the bill made a special order for the 4th of March next.

Mr. Sherman objected to having it made a special order, suggesting that it might thus be an impediment to other equally important bills, and that it would be in just as good a position if Mr. Frye were able to move its consideration at any time.

Mr. Plumb inquired whether the bill, as reported, provided for the payment of taxes equitably due to the State of Kansas by the Kansas Pacific railroad company.

Mr. Frye replied in the negative and said he would withhold the motion for a special order until after further consultation with the committee. He gave notice, however, that he should endeavor to proceed to the consideration of it the 4th of March next.

The bill was placed on the calendar and the reports were ordered printed.

Mr. Chandler offered a resolution (which went over till tomorrow) calling on the Attorney-General for information as to the recent assassination of W. B. Saunders, United States Deputy Marshal for the Northern District of Florida.

Mr. Beck presented the credentials of Mr. Blackburn for his new Senatorial term, which was placed on file.

The bill for the admission of the State of Wyoming having been reached on the calendar Mr. Platt gave notice that he would call it up for consideration at the earliest opportunity.

The Educational bill came up as "unfinished business," and Mr. Blair resumed his argument in support of it.

Mr. Blair occupied about three hours, but did not close his argument.

On motion of Mr. Hale the House amendment to the bill to have the statistics of mortgage indebtedness obtained in the next census was non-concurred in and a conference was asked. Senators Hale, Davis, and Berry were appointed conferrees on the part of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Allen the Senate bill to establish two additional land districts in the State of Washington was taken from the calendar and passed, after which the Senate adjourned.

The Pan-American Congress is about to begin the discussion of the committee reports. The Committee on Railway Communication was constituted by Mr. Blaine of one representative from each of the countries which would be traversed by a continental line. This committee will recommend that a survey of the route be made at the expense of the Governments of the interested countries, and that every encouragement be held out for prompt construction of a line which shall connect the northernmost outpost of the United States with the most southerly civilized country of South America. Subsidies in money will hardly be required if the scheme can be shown to be practicable, for private capitalists will be ready to subscribe liberally for the stock.

The majority of the Committee on International Silver Coin will report in favor of a plan similar to that recommended by Mr. Estee of California for the coinage of a dollar of uniform weight and fineness by all the contracting countries. The South Americans are almost all in favor of such a coinage, because of the great benefit it would be to them. Mr. Conger, of Boston, however, will submit a minority report from the committee opposing the recommendation of any such scheme. He will argue that if the attempt is made by legislation to add 30 cents to the value of the silver contained in the coin, and such a coin is made a legal tender even in small amounts in all the contracting countries the South, American countries would reap the benefit of it at the expense of the United States. These coins would pour into this country just as they were stamped in the South, and merchants in South America would draw on England for gold and we should be obliged to settle with England in gold. The Southern Governments would make 30 cents every time they coined one of the new silver dollars, and they could immediately sell it for gold and use the gold to repeat the process in purchasing, coining, and getting rid of silver. The southern countries contain very little gold, and would be likely to soon drain this country and produce here a grave financial crisis. The weight of numbers in the conference may favor some such plan as that suggested, but it is not likely that our Government will ever give it validity by adopting it.

Representative Adams' Illinois colleagues do not seem to agree with him on the merits of the Copyright bill which he has reported. Representative Mason said today: "I should hesitate to pronounce against copyright legislation, but I don't care to be counted on as a supporter of the Breckinridge bill. I want authors protected, and I am anxious to see all the labor possible in making books done on this side of the water. But I don't care to vote for a measure that will create a book trust, make books dear, and transfer a big part of the work now done in Chicago to New York. It's all right for the New York members to support that kind of copyright legislation, but I must look after the welfare of my constituents. The general proposition is all right, yet it should be put in some more acceptable form before we are asked to vote for it."

Representative Rowell of the Bloomington district said: "In the last Congress I voted for the Breckinridge bill because it was the only measure we had a chance to vote on. I believe in protecting property in brains the same as any other property. I want to do justice to both native and foreign born writers, yet I question very much whether the bill now before the House would do this. It looks more like a scheme for the benefit of the big publishing houses than for the welfare of the poor authors. I don't suppose any one thinks the firms which got rich on pirating foreign works and which now come forward and ask a copyright law are doing it from motives of benevolence. They can't meet the competition of new firms, so they come in and ask legislation to protect the rights of the writer which they were a long time in discovering. Of course, I do not mean to say this of all the publishing houses which are advocating the bill, for they are not all of that category. But I fear the tendency of the legislation proposed is strongly towards creating a monopoly which would control the book trade and inevitably make popular reading dearer. I can't support such a measure, for I don't believe in dear reading and I don't care to be responsible by my vote for the creation of a book trust."

Among the measures introduced in the House today were the following by Illinois members:

Mr. Mason—A joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to lease the interest of the Government in the pier known as the Central Illinois railroad pier, No. 1, to such party or parties as he shall see fit, for such length of time and at such rental as in his opinion will be for the best interest of the Government. The resolution recites that the Central Illinois railroad pier, No. 1, at Chicago, which is 1,000 feet long and 300 feet wide, is owned by the Illinois Central railway company, except twenty-five feet at the water line, which belongs to the Government, and that the vessel-owners at Chicago have petitioned Congress to pass a law to permit the owners of dock property abutting the Chicago River at is mouth to have the right to load and unload freights over the Government pier.

Also, a bill authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be erected a suitable public building in Chicago with fire-proof vault, upon the site now owned by the Government and adjacent to the present Government Building, provided that the cost of the annex shall not exceed half a million dollars, and that the plans and specifications and full estimates for the building shall be previously made and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Gen. Henderson—Providing that the several States and Territories shall be credited and paid all moneys collected under the Direct Tax law of August, 1861.

Mr. Wike—To authorize George A. Anderson, S. N. Stewart, and James N. Spriggs to construct and maintain a pontoon bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Quincy under the direction of the Secretary of War, the bridge to have a suitable pontoon draw 400 feet in width across the main channel.

The assassination of Deputy Marshal Saunders at Quincy, Fla., will undoubtedly be considered at the Cabinet meeting tomorrow. Marshal Mizell and District-Attorney Stirling reached the city this afternoon and had a long consultation with the Attorney-General, giving him a full statement of the facts, which will be submitted to the Cabinet. These officers are positive in their belief that the assassination was a political one, and the circumstances they relate go far to confirm it. Just what course will be taken by the National Administration cannot be foreshadowed, but it is known that the President is determined the laws of the United States shall be enforced in Florida the same as in any other part of the country, and the officers of the United States will be protected in the performance of their official duties.

A communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs laid before the House today makes the following increases in the estimates of the amounts needed during the next fiscal year for the education of Indian children: Indian schools at Chilocco, I. T., from $40,000 to $89,500; Carson City, Nev., $35,000 to $66,500; Pierre, S. D., $25,000 to $38,375; Santa Fé, N. M., $38,000 to $42,750; Genoa, Neb., $40,000 to $69,500; Grand Junction, Colo., $17,500 to $39,000; Lawrence, Kas., $100,000 to $126,500; Salem, Ore., $40,000 to $70,500; on account of transportation of Indian pupils, $28,000 to $50,000; pay of farmers to teach the Indians, $50,000 to $75,000.

The Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce at its meeting next Wednesday will arrange for the investigation called for by Mr. Paddock's resolution which was recently agreed to by the Senate. This resolution instructs the committee to inquire into the working of the long and short haul clause of the Inter-State Commerce act, and report whether or not it is responsible in any degree for the present depressed condition of the agricultural interests of the West.

Senator Paddock, speaking of the matter today, said he had been represented as being in favor of the repeal of the clause in question. This, he said, was not the case. He wants to find out whether or not the clause is working to the disadvantage of the farmer. In case the inquiry to be made developed the fact that it is injurious to the farmer, and its repeal cannot be secured, he will then introduce a bill construing the section of the act containing the long and short haul clause to authorize the Inter-State Commerce Commissioners to so regulate the tariffs of the roads as to secure to the producer of food stuffs a reasonable price for his products.

The Secretary of State has telegraphed to United States Consul McMasters at Carthagena for a report in regard to the continued detention of the American schooner Julian by the local authorities for alleged violation of the customs laws. Mr. McMasters has been away from his post on leave of absence up to within a short time, and the Vice-Consul, Mr. Lacomb, has been in charge of the Consulate. The seizure of American vessels occurred during the Consul's absence, and for some unknown reason the State Department has been unable to procure any satisfactory information from Mr. Lacomb in regard to the seizures. Now that the Consul is again at his post it is hoped that some light may be thrown on the situation. Mr. C. I. Croft of North Dakota has been nominated as Consul to Carthagena, but even if he is speedily confirmed it will necessarily be some time before he can reach his post.

The President today sent to the Senate the following nominations: United States Marshals—Hatson B. Saunders, District of Maine; William Long, Northern District of California.

Postmasters—Edward B. Lyon, Dayton, O.; Edward D. Rhoades, Rensselaer, Ind.

Supervisor of Census—Wilson H. Soale, Fourth District of Indiana.

Withdrawn, Receivers of Public Moneys—Malcolm D. Mix, at Del Norte, Colo.; John A. Percival, Devil's Lake, N. D.

It is announced that the withdrawal by the President today of the nominations of Malcolm D. Mix and John C. Percival to be Receivers of Public Moneys at Del Norte, Colo., and Devil's Lake, N. D., respectively, was rendered necessary in order to correct errors committed under a misapprehension of facts as to the status of the accounts of the incumbents, which were said to be short. On this account they were dismissed the service, but subsequent investigation showing that the accounts were correct the orders of dismissal were revoked.

Senator Farwell is kept to his room by what seems to be a recurrence of the grip in a mild form. Last evening he was suffering a good deal of pain, but is better tonight. He will probably stay away from the Capitol for some days, as there is nothing urgent in the Senate to demand his attention.

The President will leave here Wednesday morning for Pittsburg, Pa., to attend the opening of the free library donated to that city by Andrew Carnegie. He will be accompanied by Private Secretary Halford and probably Secretary Blaine, and expects to be back in Washington Friday morning.

A joint resolution was introduced in the House today by Mr. Taylor of Illinois changing the term of President and Vice-President from four to six years, and providing that they shall serve one term only. The resolution also extends the terms of Representatives in Congress to three years.

Col. Ab Taylor has presented the name of ex-City Clerk Nickerson to Secretary Windom for a special Treasury agency and Senator Farwell has indorsed the application. John F. Scanlan is still on the ground, pushing his own claims for a similar position.

The President this afternoon issued a proclamation directing the removal of all cattle from grazing upon what is known as the Cherokee Outlet in the northern part of the Indian Territory. The removal must be completed by the 1st day of October next.

Secretary Tracy took advantage of the bright clear weather this morning and drove over to the Navy Department. His office was immediately besieged by callers, both official and social, but he didn't see many people.

LEGAL BATTLE OVER A LAND GRANT.

The Duluth and Winnipeg Property Again Figuring in the Courts.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—A case of great importance came up here today before Judges Stearns and Ensign of the District Court. It is a fight for the Duluth and Winnipeg land grant, over which such a stir was made in the Legislature last year when the Manitoba road did all in its power to have the grant declared forfeited. This attempt was a failure, though the Duluth and Winnipeg failed also in its attempt to get a bill through extending the grant. The court decided virtually that the company had not forfeited its lands, and the Governor and Auditor issued patents to some lands for the company. In 1856 or 1866 the State granted to the Minneapolis and St. Cloud railway a land grant of several million acres. This road is now a part of the Great Northern or Manitoba system, which is fighting the building of the Duluth and Winnipeg, a rival line, and it has asked an injunction to prevent the Duluth and Winnipeg from receiving additional patents or the Governor from granting them until the Minneapolis and St. Cloud, under its old grant, has selected all the lands to which it is entitled.

The Duluth and Iron Range is also a party to the suit, asking for an intervention to prevent either road from selecting State lands until it has made its final selections in the Counties of St. Louis, Lake, and Cook. Between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000 acres of swamp lands are involved in the issue of the case, which on the part of the Great Northern is also thought to be aimed at crippling the Duluth and Winnipeg.

RIDICULED THE CINCINNATI POLICE.

A Burlesque on the Enforcement of the Sunday Law by Germans.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The police force and laws of Cincinnati received a stinging insult this afternoon. A masked parade of a German society known as the Rheinlanders held the powers that be up to ridicule. According to orders the police assembled this afternoon and marched to the square at Central Turner-Hall, where the parade was to form, and reported to the Grand Marshal of the Rheinlanders. Meanwhile, however, startling rumors came to the police headquarters. The society had prepared for display in the parade a huge float mounted upon a transfer wagon representing a grim and iron-barred prison. Within three well-known saloonkeepers had volunteered to sit, and a diet of bread and water was to be showily exhibited. Without were a mock professional bondsman and a clerk of the Police Court, and the entire affair was intended as a burlesque on the enforcement of the Sunday law. The Chief decided at once that no such demonstration should parade the city should it be within the power of the force to prevent it. Col. Deitsch later concluded not to interfere, and the entire parade, including the objectionable wagon, filed past police headquarters.

Besides the dungeon display there was a Legislature of pigs and donkeys and a scene in which two policemen vainly endeavored to pull down a side door. Defiant drinkers waved glasses of beer at them. Another display showed the State killed by injudicious laws. The parade was a lengthy one, and attracted general attention.

GREAT TUMBLE IN RATES.

REDUCTIONS TO ALL MISSOURI RIVER POINTS AUTHORIZED.

Efforts to Place the Responsibility for the Trouble on the Milwaukee and St. Paul—That Company Contends That the Reductions at St. Paul and the Demoralization at Kansas City Render the Cut Necessary—The New Rates to Go into Effect Feb. 22.

Notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts made at the Western Freight Association meeting to prevail on the Illinois Central to withdraw its reduced tariff to Sioux City, that company firmly declined to budge an inch from the position it had taken.

The representative of the road declared that new tariffs had been issued and would be put in effect this morning. He could see no good reason why he should withdraw the new tariffs after the meeting last Friday had authorized them. By that action he maintained the association had virtually acknowledged that the Illinois Central had good cause for reducing rates. The low rates made to St. Paul and via St. Paul to Sioux City by other roads deprived the Illinois Central of a fair proportion of the traffic, and to hold its own it was compelled to make the rates to Sioux City at least as low as were quoted by the Northwestern lines via St. Paul.

The Milwaukee and St. Paul people backed the Illinois Central in its position, and declared that the reduction was necessary not only to Sioux City but to all Missouri River points.

After it became apparent that a general reduction in rates could not be avoided all efforts were directed towards bringing about such action as would shift the responsibility for the reduction of the Missouri River rates on the Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Illinois Central. These roads, on the other hand, persisted that they were not responsible, but that the reduction was caused by outside and inside competition, and they contended that it was the duty of the association to authorize the new rates instead of having the Chairman authorize the other roads to meet the rates made by the St. Paul and Illinois Central.

The debate on this matter lasted all day and during the discussion the representative of the St. Paul took occasion to explain the position of his company in this matter. He said it was apparent that an effort was being made to shape the record so that it might show that a needless reduction of rates had been forced by a small minority. This was not in accordance with the facts.

During the last few years his company had been obliged to submit to arbitrary reductions of St. Paul rates. The area of disturbance had been limited by a few of the older lines withdrawing from business and surrendering competitive traffic. At one time the Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Northwestern withdrew from St. Paul and Minneapolis business, thus carrying their conservatism to a point never heard of before. On other occasions, when forced reductions came on them during the navigation season, they were able to restrict the low rate area by withdrawing from business at some points and by an unnatural and rapid scaling of rates, which would have been indefensible under the law had his company not been able to justify its action by the claim that the low rates were forced by lake competition.

Such defense could not be made now. His company was not willing to renew the worn-out experiment of withdrawal from business or hazard an unnatural, illegal, and suicidal policy previously tried as a forlorn hope. Nothing in the agreement required such a course, and nothing in the situation justified it.

The gist of the arguments had been that reductions at Sioux City reduced rates at all Missouri River points. This was not so. The Sioux City rates were higher than rates now actually in effect at Kansas City. The business at Kansas City was on the auction block at present. No fair-minded person could deny the existence of demoralization. The disturbance at Kansas City was more far-reaching in its effects on the general traffic than the new legalized rates to Sioux City.

The efforts that had been made during this session to preserve revenue were no more than efforts to warm one's self by a fire painted on canvas. He objected to any record the purpose of which was to transfer to the Sioux City lines the responsibility for reduction at Missouri River points, because the truth was that the arbitrary action at St. Paul in forcing a 30-cent basis and the continued and increasing demoralization at Missouri River points justified and required the immediate adoption of rates lower than those adopted at Sioux City.

After further hot and animated discussions the proposition to reduce the rates to all Missouri River points to the 60-cent basis was put to a vote, enough roads voting with the St. Paul road to carry it. The new rates were authorized to go into effect about Feb. 22, except Sioux City, which rates go into effect by the Illinois Central and other roads today.

The following statement shows new and old rates from Chicago to Sioux City, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Kansas City, and all other Missouri River points:

LESS THAN CAR-LOADS.	1	2	3	4	5
New rates	60	50	35	25	18
Old rates	75	60	40	30	25

CAR-LOADS.	A	B	C	D	E
New rates	25	20	15	14	13
Old rates	30	25	20	17½	16

EAST-BOUND FREIGHT SHIPMENTS.

The Rush of Business Is Somewhat Slacking Off.

East-bound freight shipments during the week ending last Saturday suffered a decrease, though business is still brisk enough to keep all the roads running east from this city quite busy. The total shipments exceeded those for the corresponding period last year by 40 per cent, a ratio which will probably be kept up a few weeks longer. By that time, however, owing to the prospects of an early opening of navigation, farmers and shippers will commence waiting to take advantage of the lower lake rates, consequently a material decrease in all rail shipments may be looked for.

The total shipments of all kinds of freight except live stock shipped east from Chicago to through and local points for the week ending last Saturday, by the various eastbound roads, amounted to 100,775 tons, against 105,539 tons the week before, a decrease of 4,764 tons. For corresponding week last year the shipments amounted to 66,560 tons. The Lake Shore still leads the other roads with 18,358 tons, the Fort Wayne coming next with 14,195 tons. The tonnage of the other roads was as follows:

Wabash, 6,028 tons; Pan-Handle, 10,684; Baltimore & Ohio, 8,622; Chicago and Grand Trunk, 10,052; Nickel Plate, 8,330, and Chicago and Atlantic, 13,038 tons.

The shipments of flour, grain, and provisions from Chicago to seaboard points and for export during the last week by the various Central Traffic Association roads amounted to 61,881 tons, against 69,702 tons for the week previous, a decrease of 7,821 tons. For the corresponding week last year the total through shipments were 41,269 tons. Flour shipments last week were 4,805 tons, against 3,888 tons last year; grain, 46,349 tons, against 30,499 tons; provisions, 10,927 tons, against 6,905 tons.

The percentages carried by the various roads were: Chicago and Grand Trunk, 13.8; Michigan Central, 16.3; Lake Shore, 19.8; Fort Wayne, 18.6; Pan-Handle, 8.6; Baltimore and Ohio, 11.4; Nickel Plate, 11.5.

RENOUNCES THE SPECIAL AGREEMENT

Position of the Alton Regarding the Recent Grain Reduction.

At the managers' meeting of the Southwestern Division of the Western Freight Association, held in this city last Wednesday, General Manager Chappell of the Chicago and Alton referred to the recent reduction in through grain rates from points west of the Missouri River and stated that his company did not consider itself bound by the supplementary agreement, and desired to go on record as claiming the right to make any reduction east of the river which it might deem necessary to preserve the relation between the through rates and the sums of the locals, and to do this without pursuing the established formality as to notice. That right it would not at this time exercise, inasmuch as it might not be necessary in case the reduced through rates were applied on shipments stopped at Missouri River points in transit.

The Chairman stated that he had been informed by Chairman Finley of the Trans-Missouri Association that those who met in Chicago recently to consider requests for reduced grain rates from Nebraska and Kansas constituted a committee duly appointed by the Trans-Missouri Association, and as their action had not resulted in reducing rates on or east of the Missouri they had evidently proceeded properly and within their provinces.

General Freight Agent Hiland of the Milwaukee and St. Paul asked for a ruling upon the declaration of position as announced by the Chicago and Alton.

The Chair replied if such assertion of right were based on an assumed irregularity on the part of the Trans-Missouri lines it would not hold, but if it rested on the claim that the differences between the through rates and the combined locals had been unduly increased there would be some force in the claim. All roads east and west of the Missouri had gone upon record during the last year in declaring that the differences between the through and the combined local grain rates was too great, and in September last a special board of arbitration was constituted who were especially instructed to lessen the differences referred to. If then it should appear that those differences had, in actual operation, been increased, an assertion of right on the part of lines operating wholly east of the Missouri River to maintain no greater than the former differences would certainly be entitled to consideration.

Mr. Chappell of the Alton stated that since the withdrawal of his company from the Inter-State Association and its consequent release from the supplementary agreement that company was not accountable to any association in the matter of rates on Colorado or Utah business—that is, east of Kansas City. The Trans-Missouri Association had no jurisdiction over rates on any business via the Chicago and Alton railroad.

NO THROUGH RATES TO ST. PAUL.

A Threatened War Avoided by the Trunk Line Freight Committee.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—[Special.]—A special meeting of the General Trunk Line Freight Committee was held today at the Commissioner's office, No. 346 Broadway, to discuss the subject of rates from the seaboard to the Northwest, which has become complicated by reason of the action of the St. Paul and other roads in cutting rates and threatening a serious rate war. In order to avoid difficulties it was decided to withdraw all through rates to St. Paul, and go back to the old rates to Chicago. This will leave the Western roads to fight it out among themselves.

The situation is thus explained by a railroadman: According to the former arrangement through rates were quoted to St. Paul by way of Chicago so as to meet the rates of the Canadian lines to St. Paul. The trunk lines, however, have always declined to accept much less than their regular proportion between New York and Chicago, the through rates being quoted to St. Paul from the seaboard, in order to allow the roads between Chicago and St. Paul to accept less rates for their proportion of through business than they charged on their local business between the two points. This arrangement could be made to work only when the rates between Chicago and St. Paul were kept up to the agreed standard. Now that the Chicago St. Paul roads have given notice of heavy reductions the trunk line roads withdraw from through quotations lest they should become involved in the Western complications and be held responsible by the Inter-State Commission and by shippers for any violation of the law, with a result in the end, perhaps, of demoralizing their own long established tariffs between the seaboard and Chicago.

IOWA JOBBERS GREATLY ALARMED.

Consternation Over the Cut in Rates on the Western Roads.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The cut in freight rates on Western roads, which went into effect in Iowa today, has created considerable consternation among the jobbers of the State. They claim that with the present rates on merchandise from Chicago to Iowa points and the Commissioners' distance tariff between points within the State a great deal of their business will be unprofitable. Already pressure is being brought to bear upon the Commissioners to induce them to reduce Iowa rates. The present cut in rates is the first of a general nature which has been permitted by the roads to extend to Iowa points since the Commissioners' schedule went into effect. Inquiry at the office of the Railroad Commissioners reveals the fact that no board has as yet had the matter under consideration, but the members admit that jobbers are considerably alarmed.

Miscellaneous Notes.

The Central Traffic Association (passenger department) has agreed to grant excursion rates at a fare and one-third for the round trip for the following occasions: Farmers' Institute, Vandalia, Ill., Feb. 26 and 27, from points in Illinois; Farmers' Institute, Bellevue, Ill., March 4 and 5, from points in Illinois; Indiana conference of the Evangelical Association, Portland, Ind., April 1 to 8, from points in Indiana only.

The Western roads have agreed to grant reduced rates for the round-trip on account of the following occasions: Liquor-Dealers' Benevolent Association of Missouri, Kansas City, Feb. 25, fare and one-third from points in Missouri; Convention of Republican League of Illinois, Springfield, Ill., Feb. 25, fare and one-third from points in Illinois; National Republican League, Nashville, Tenn., March 4 to 7, fare and one-third from association points; Illinois Branch Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior, thirteenth annual meeting, Jacksonville, Ill., April 2 and 3, fare and one-third from points in Illinois.

John Dunn, assistant to the General Manager of the Illinois Central, has been appointed assistant to the President, with headquarters at Chicago. Mr. Dunn has been connected with the Illinois Central for the last fifteen years and is one of its ablest and most efficient officials. He was assistant to the President under James C. Clark. When the headquarters of the President of the company were moved to New York a few years ago Mr. Dunn remained here as assistant to the General Manager. Now that President Stuyvesant Fish has moved to Chicago it was but natural that he should reappoint Mr. Dunn to his former position.

Capture of a Texas Horse-Thief.

GAINESVILLE, Tex., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Tom Higgins, a young farm hand, some weeks ago stole four yoke of work cattle from his employer, Allen McGrady, ten miles west of Gainesville, and escaped into the Chickasaw Nation with the stock. McGrady pursued the thief, and, after a search of eighteen days, came upon him yesterday in Oklahoma. He captured, chained, and brought him to this city today on a train and lodged him in jail. The farmer held one end of a long chain which was locked to Higgins' leg. McGrady is 70 years old, and he captured and chained the thief alone.

An Ex-Convict in Luck.

JOLIET, Ill., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—James Smoot, a Chicago horsethief, whose term of one year expired today, was discharged from the prison at 5 p. m., but he fully expected to be rearrested at the prison doors and be taken to Indiana on an old charge. No officer appearing on the scene this evening Smoot did not wait for him but caught the first train for Chicago, and is now safe from the Indiana sleuths, for a while at least.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.

When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

Brown's Household Panacea.

"THE GREAT PAIN RELIEVER," cures Cramps, colic, colds; all pain. 25 cents a bottle

Beware of Pneumonia.

Use at once BAKER'S PURE COD LIVER OIL or BAKER'S EMULSION. The genuine only. Of druggists.

For colds and sore throat no more useful article can be found than "Brown's Bronchial Troches."

A vigorous growth and the original color given to the hair by Parker's Hair Balsam. Parker's Ginger Tonic the best cough cure.

Headquarters for "Holmes' Best" Pittsburg Whisky, No. 264 South Clark street. Harry Alden, mgr.

The best worm lozenges for children are Brown's Vermifuge Comfits. 25 cents a box.

For an impoverished condition of the blood and loss of vitality, take Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

RECORD OF THE COURTS.

NEW SUITS BEGUN AND OLD ONES BROUGHT TO A CONCLUSION.

Woodlawn All Torn Up Over a Dog Case—Witnesses Say Hansen Overcharged the County—The Waldron Case Again—Helpless Without a Switch—He Charges Conspiracy—Affairs of J. W. Goetz & Co.—Other Items—The Record.

The suit of Attorney Lynn Helm against John A. Butterly for damages caused by the killing of Mr. Helm's English setter dog came up before Judge Anthony on appeal from a justice court. Mr. Helm brought suit originally for $200, and got a verdict of $50. Several young ladies, whose names are well known in Woodlawn society, testified that the dog howled and cadie running out from behind Butterly's barn into the street, where he dropped dead. He had been shot. A white pelt was shown in court with a bullet hole in it. The dog had been sent to Woodlawn for a time and had become unpopular by barking at night. The case was continued for a week to secure the testimony of the defendant.

In the suit of Architect Hansen against the county in Judge Altgeld's court for an allowance of 5 per cent on the $138,000 paid for repairs to the Court-House testimony was given to show that the work did not cost the contractor much more than half that sum. Mr. Brainerd thought it was less than this. John Dowdle, sub-contractor, said the stone work cost $80,000, and William Manson, another sub-contractor, said the work of placing the stone cost $22,000. Mr. Brainerd said the other expenses brought the amount up to $60,000.

The Waldron case came up again yesterday in Judge Blodgett's court when Edward A. Waldron moved for leave to file a cross-bill in the suit of his divorced wife, Mary A. Waldron, to enforce payment of the $10,000 alimony awarded her with her decree of divorce by an Indiana court. Mrs. Waldron asked that Waldron be restrained from disposing of his property pending trial. The cross-bill of Waldron claims that she agreed to accept a sum of $10,000 and certain property in lieu of all dower. Mrs. Waldron filed exceptions to Waldron's answer to her bill and they with Waldron's cross-bill were referred to Master in Chancery Bishop.

Michael Hayes filed a bill in the Superior Court to compel specific performance of a contract against Fayette Thompson. He says Thompson leased him for ten years a piece of ground on the lake shore near the north end of Cook County, so that he could take sand and gravel from the lake. There was a railroad switch running to the land, and Hayes was to pay $1 per car-load for all sand shipped. The contract entitled Hayes, he claims, to the right to purchase the land if it should be placed on the market. Last September Thompson sold the land to William D. O'Brien of the Chicago and Northwestern Sand and Gravel company. Cut off from the use of the switch, Hayes says his contract is not worth a cent.

C. A. Hill filed a bill in the Superior Court yesterday claims to have been the victim of a conspiracy on the part of C. W. Foster and A. C. Pinkham. Hill says in the contract, but an option on the property having been given Hill could not fulfill the contract. Pinkham, it is claimed, threatened to turn over the forfeit to Foster unless the property should be deeded to Foster by noon yesterday. Judge Shepard granted a temporary injunction to prevent this.

Judge Jamieson authorized J. S. Huey, receiver of John W. Goetz & Co., to pay a 20 instead of a 12 per cent dividend on all claims to which there was no objection. The court ordered an examination before a master of Louis W. Riess, a member of the firm, in regard to transactions with Louis B. Lehman. The order was made on the receiver's statement that he was informed this Riess disposed of a large quantity of goods to Lehman, who is his son-in-law, prior to the failure, and that just before the failure Riess drew out from the firm large amounts of money, both property and money belonging properly to the creditors.

In the Probate Court Mrs. Kittie St. John petitioned for the appointment of a conservator for her husband, Alvan R. St. John. The jury decided that he was sane. Judge Kohlsaat set aside the verdict, and scheduled the case for retrial next week.

The Snell toll-road quo warranto proceedings were again continued by Judge Driggs because of a disagreement between the lawyers as to the formal pleadings. The defendants were ready to proceed, but expressed their intention of attacking the replications drawn by Attorney Krafts, who represents the residents. At the suggestion of the court it was agreed that the preliminaries be decided by counsel, and the hearing then up later on will proceed on both sides.

Oscar Cobb, the architect, was granted an injunction by Judge Collins to prevent the sale of property of Cobb's on a judgment secured by Peyton R. Chandler and Frank R. Chandler on notes issued by Cobb to E. D. Reynolds, and indorsed by the latter. The bill alleged that the notes were given to Reynolds as a loan, and were assigned to the Chandlers with the understanding that Reynolds would pay them.

George W. Carroll, a lawyer, filed a bill in the Circuit Court for a divorce from his wife, Scioto Carroll, to whom he was married June 27, 1872. They lived together until Nov. 5, 1889, when he was compelled by her ill-treatment to leave her. The complainant asks that he be allowed the custody of their two children—George W., aged 9, and Anna Louisa, aged 6.

Judge Jamieson gave leave to Byron L. Smith, receiver of the defun

$900,000

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130 La Salle Street.

We reserve the right to advance the price of these bonds at any time without notice. Particulars furnished upon application.

As to the above bonds we refer to Mr. C. B. Holmes, who is President of both the Chicago City Ry. Co. and the Pacific Ry. Co.

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Choice Chicago Mortgages for Sale.

$14,000, 5 years, 5%, on Corner Block of Brick Stores worth $30,000.

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In sums to suit, ready for delivery. These mortgages cover loans made by us on Chicago unproved real estate and are high-grade investments.

PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO.,

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FOR SALE--GREAT BARGAIN.

Splendid North Side Corner, Wells-st., South of Division.

Lot 82x100. Elegant new, four-story, high basement, stone store and flat building covers lot. Estimated rental $10.500. Ready for tenants April 1st. Call for price and particulars.

KNOTT & LEWIS,

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Manufacturers and Warehousemen, Attention.

For a party who will build we will buy a lot anywhere between Halsted-st. and the river, Fulton and Polk-sts., and lease it for 99 years, without revaluation, at 6% on actual cost.

Or will buy lot and build to suit if desirable tenant will lease for 5 or 10 years.

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Wabash Av., Chicago.

MAY BE A LYNCHING AT EMMETSBURG, IA.

A Dastardly Crime Arouses a Peaceful but Long-Suffering Community.

EMMETSBURG, Ia., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Two young thugs named William Cullen and Joe Stells, both of this city, loaded up with whisky Saturday and, as a wind-up to their spree, broke into the house of an old lady known as "Grandma Moore" about midnight and brutally assaulted her. Mrs. Moore is nearly 75 years of age, lives entirely alone, and has been completely bedridden for some time. Sunday morning she managed to get word to her son-in-law, who lives near, and the two men were placed under arrest, but owing to some peculiar idea of the Justice of the Peace the bonds were only placed at $100 each. This amount was promptly furnished for Stells by his father. Before Cullen's friends could come to his relief the enormity of the crime became known, and as the two men were preparing to leave town the Sheriff promptly took both in tow and locked them up regardless of bond.

As this is only the climax of a series of smaller crimes of this gang the feeling is strong in favor of taking some stringent measures and making an example of some one. White Caps and vigilantes have been talked of all day and by a class of men who usually are in favor of law and order; but as court convenes tomorrow it is thought the law will be allowed one more chance to mete out justice. Should it fail there will certainly be trouble. Mrs. Moore is in quite a serious condition.

An Ex-Conductor's Test Suit.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The attorneys of Marshall Lafferty received word that service was served on W. B. Shattuc, General Passenger Agent of the Ohio and Mississippi road, today in a suit for $100 damages. Lafferty was arrested and indicted for embezzlement in 1886 while a conductor on the road. The conductors of the United States came to his defense and employed counsel for him and secured his acquittal. The suit has been expected by railroad men everywhere and will be closely followed, as it is the first test case of the kind in the country.

To Sue for the Recovery of Property.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—It is said that the children of the married persons who became members of the Harmony Society at Economy Saturday last will sue to recover their share of the estates which by their parents' action were turned into the common fund of the organization. They claim that the law will not permit parents to give away that which properly belongs to their children. Judge Fetterman, attorney for the society, says this is absurd and the organization will resist any such claim.

The greatest pain annihilator of the age is Salvation Oil. Price twenty-five cents.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago:

	Feb. 17.	Feb. 10.
New York	$77,094,267	$67,991,730
Boston	18,144,452	14,628,543
Chicago	12,372,000	11,170,000
Philadelphia	11,181,602	11,423,494
St. Louis	3,184,982	3,097,583
Baltimore	2,566,114	2,490,710
New Orleans	2,029,121	1,645,790

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 40c discount; Boston, 10@15c discount; St. Louis, 50c premium.

An unusually good Monday's business marked the opening of the week at the banks. The demand seemed to come from no special direction but was well distributed. There is no change in rates. It does not seem probable that there will be any advance, but it is a firm 6 per cent market, and just at present funds are pretty well loaned up at that rate. New York exchange was dull. The rate was 40 cents discount, but no large amount could have been sold at that price. Sterling exchange was exceedingly dull and weaker. There are no indications of the spring advance that usually sets in about this time. There was no apparent cause for the weakness yesterday. Dispatches at the brokers' offices indicated that London was buying stocks and that may have been the cause. The quotations yesterday were:

	Sixty days.	Demand.
Posted rates	483½	487½
Actual rates	482½	486¾
Documentary	481½	485½

Trading at the Chicago Stock Exchange was featureless and light. Canal and Dock was 48¼ bid, 49 asked; Arc Light and Power, 92½ bid, 99 asked. The sales yesterday were:

155	shares Diamond Match Co	144 @ 144½
150	shares West Chi. St. R. R	96½@ 96¾
25	shares Western Stone Co	107½
$2,500	Chic. City Ry. 4½s	101¾@ 101¾
$11,000	Chi. Gaslight and Coke Co. 5s	93¾@ 93⅞
$3,000	N. Chi. Cy. Ry. 6s	114
$10,000	West Chi. St. R. R	100⅜
$16,000	Consumer' Gas 5s	88 @ 88½

The New York stock market had in it more interest for Chicago than it has offered lately. It was a weak market, and the decline was led by Rock Island, which fell from 92 to 89⅞, a point which it has not reached before in years with the exception of a single quotation of 89½ in March last. Rock Island seems to be taking its place as the most speculative of the leading Western stocks, the place which was long held by St. Paul. It is getting into the street and out of the investors' strong boxes. It is where the speculators can easily move it, and seems likely to become the representative speculative stock. More full information about the condition of the income account and the earnings of the road is what is wanted. The fact that little is known about the situation of the company's affairs is the worst thing that is offered against the stock. The old maxim that "no news is good news" doesn't hold good in the stock market. Chicago Gas Trust is weak and shows its weakness by being easily hammered by bear dispatches from Chicago about the conference in the Council and prospective competition. There is nothing in these dispatches that might not have been written one month or six months ago.

One of Brewster's specials from Boston quoted Vice-President Kimball, of the Chicago & Western Illinois with the prediction that the earnings of that road for the present year will be exceedingly large. The property has been put in excellent condition, and the cost of operating will be greatly reduced. Dividends will be resumed, he says, and paid regularly.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—[Special.]—As was expected the bears made a vigorous attack upon the market today, and succeeded in breaking pretty nearly the entire list. The bear points were the reduction in the granger railroad rates threatened for today and the shrinkage of bank interference, as shown by the statement. There was little else of either news or comment. Union Pacific advanced sharply on the favorable report of the Pacific Railroads Committee on the proposed funding bill, and Sugar Trust also continued to advance, after a sudden and short lived downward reaction. The remaining stocks were all held and Louisville and Nashville advanced above its closing of Saturday.

The noteworthy declines were: Chesapeake and Ohio common 3¼, first preferred 1¾, second preferred 1¾, Chicago Gas 1¾, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis 1¾, Lead Trust ¾, Missouri Pacific ¾, Northwestern 1¾, Northern Pacific preferred 1¾, preferred ¾, Richmond Terminal common ¾, preferred 1, Tennessee Coal ¾.

Sugar Trust advanced 3¾ points and Union Pacific 1¼.

The early afternoon market displayed a trifle more of steadiness, prices rallying to rally. The bears renewed their hammering in the later afternoon trading, and prices fell in the majority of stock to the lowest figures of the day. Dispatches from Chicago in regard to the rate cut were not encouraging and the bears made the most of it.

Money on call, steady, at 1 per cent, last loan 3, closed offered at 3. Prime mercantile paper 5@6%. Sterling exchange dull and steady at 483 for sixty-day bills and 487 for demand.

The total sales of stocks today were 283,330 shares, including: Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 5,860; Louisville and Nashville, 30,277; Missouri Pacific, 17,820; Northwestern, 3,330; Northern Pacific preferred, 4,745; Oregon Transcontinental, 3,675; Reading, 19,535; Richmond and West Point, 5,571; St. Paul, 19,930; Union Pacific, 19,093.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing. Feb. 17	Closing. Feb. 15
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	2,955	27¼	26¾	26¾	27
Atchison	5,300	39¾	39¼	39¼	39¾
Comm. Cable	180	103¾	103¾	103¾	
C. B. & Q.	1,900	107	106¾	106¾	107
Canada Southern	700	55¾	55¼	55¼	55¾
Canadian Pacific	100	74¾	74¾	74¾	
Central Pacific	1,100	38¾	38¼	38¼	
Chesapeake & Ohio	2,300	24¾	23¾	24	23¾
Do 1st pfd	1,100	61	60	60	63
Do 2d pfd	1,200	40¾	39½	39½	41¾
Con. Gas	450	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
Col. Coal & I.	1,900	49¾	48¾	48¾	49¾
C. & A.	1,115	90½	90	90	90½
Do pfd	200	72¾	72¾	72¾	73¾
Chic. Gas Trust	12,330	45¾	44¾	44¾	46¾
C., C. & St. L.	3,770	69	68¼	68¼	69¾
Del. & Hud. C.	1,010	99¾	98	98	99¾
Den. & Rio. G. pfd	200	65	65	65	
Erie	700	20¾	20¼	20¼	20¾
Do pfd	200	62¾	62¾	62¾	
E. Tenn. & G. 2d pfd	300	27¾	27¾	27¾	28¾
Jersey Central	2,0	118	117¾	117¾	
K. & T.	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	
Lake Shore	2,265	103	102¾	102¾	103¾
Louis. & N.	10,087	87¾	86¾	86¾	87¾
L. E. & W.	400	18	18	18	
Do pfd	900	66¾	66¾	66¾	
Lead Trust	14,310	17¾	17¼	17¼	17¾
Mo. Pacific	18,630	73	72¼	72¼	72¾
M., L. S. & W. pfd	500	113	112	112	
Mich. Cent.	400	93¾	93¾	93¾	
Minn. & St. L. pfd	100	13	13	13	
Manhattan	300	101	101	101	
M. & N.	100	139¾	139¾	139¾	
Northwestern	3,385	109	108¾	108¾	109¾
Do pfd	50	141¾	141¾	141¾	142¾
New England	3,600	46	45¾	45¾	
Northern Pacific	150	30¾	30¾	30¾	
Do pfd	3,545	73	72¾	72¾	73¾
N. Y. Central	645	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
N. Y., C. & St. L.	100	16¾	16¾	16¾	
Do 2d pfd	550	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
O. S. L.	5,400	50¾	49¾	49¾	50¾
Oregon Trans.	3,425	36	34¾	35	35¾
Ohio & Miss.	400	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Ohio & Miss. pfd	400	71¾	71	71	72¾
Omaha Com.	150	32	32	32	
Pacific Mail	2,200	38	37¾	37¾	37¾
Pullman	500	170¾	169	169	170
Rio G. & W. pfd	100	41	41	41	
Reading	19,535	40¾	39¾	39¾	40¾
Richmond Term'l	5,631	21¾	20¾	20¾	21¾
Do pfd	400	79	78¾	78¾	
Rock Island	29,945	92¾	89¾	89¾	92¾
St. Joe & W	25	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Southern Pac.	700	32	31¾	31¾	32
St. Paul	19,930	95¾	94¾	94¾	95¾
Do pfd	100	115	115	115	115
St. P. M. & M.	250	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
St. L. & I. M.	180	17¾	17¾	17¾	
Sugar Trust	47,500	80¾	77¾	78¾	77¾
Texas Pacific	1,150	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Tenn. Coal	900	53¾	52	52	53¾
Union Pacific	19,093	67¾	66¾	66¾	67¾
T. A. A. & N. M.	400	26¾	26¾	26¾	
W. St. L. & P.	400	17¾	17¾	17¾	
W. St. L. & P. pfd	1,400	27¾	27	27	27¾
Western Union	2,865	83¾	82¾	82¾	83¾
Wis. Central	1,100	29	28¾	28¾	29¼

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	145	Pacific	140
American	115	United States	85

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s reg	122½	U. S. 4½s reg	102¾
U. S. 4s coup	122½	U. S. 4½s coup	104¾

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

$600 AAD 1st	98	3000 NYO&W con 5s	87¾
2000 B&N Al 1st	112¾	2000 NP's Term 1st	103¾
3000 CS 1st gtd	103¾@103¾	1000 Oregon Im. 1st	104¾
1000 CNJ & m 5s	111	1000 OR&N 1st	110
1000 C&Oconsols	103¾	1000 OT 5s	103¾
2000 C& Ja 1st	117	25000 Pa Mo 1st 4s	89¾@90
11000 CB&Q deb 5s	104¾	55000 P&R 1st pfd	39@39¾
1000 CB&Q 1st 5s	107¾	6000 P&R gm 6s	85¾
1000 C&IC 1st 5s	87½	1000 P&R 2d 6s	23¾@24
2000 CR&I Pacop	102½	10000 RA&DM cts	88
5000 CSL&NOlst cn 6s	111¾	3000 R&W Pt sol ir 5s	90¾
1000 CM&StP 1st 5s	118¾	3000 R&W Pt ter ir 5s	90¾
5000 DSS&A 5s	97	3000 RioGW 1st	71¾
12000 Consolmo 6s	126¾	3000 StL&AT 1st cp	92¾@92¾
1000 D L Cen 6s 1902	113¾	10000 T Pac 2d inc	39
1000 LS 1st reg	122¾	3000 UPa 1st '96	111¾
1000 LS 2d reg	122¾	5000 U P 1st '97	115
1000 LN&A C gm	104¾	5000 U P 1st '98	117¾
1000 LE&WCol 1st	98	10000 UnR 1st	107½@108
1000 LN&A C 1st	107½	1000 UPa's 1st '96	113¾
4000 MSP&SS M 1st	118¾	4000 UPa 1st sk fd	113¾
5000 MASP&SS M 1st	118¾	11000 WabRRist	109½@109¾
4000 MASP&SS 1st 5s	103	5000 Wab RR 2d	93
5000 MASP&SS&DD 1st	113¾	1000 WNY&P 1st	104¾
4000 MASP&SS 2d 5s	103	5000 WS gtd 5s reg	102¾
10000 MKAT gn 6s trst	73¾	1000 WNY&P 1st	104¾
6000 MKAT cn 6s	103¾@104	2000 WNY&P 2d	83¾
5000 MoR 1st gtd	94¾	9000 Wis Cent Co inc	35¾@35¾
5000 NT&H 1st rfg 5s	103¾		

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

10000 US 4s reg	122¾	10000 OSL& Deco	94
15 WestNatB	95	1000 OSharL 5s	113¾
5000 RealEst&Sec	107½	5000 Pac Mail 6s	105¾
5000 CNJ & m 5s	111@111¾	23000 P&R 1st pfd	40
6000 C&O consols	103¾	5000 P&R 2d pfd	20¾@20¾
1000 C&O Conds 6s	103¾	5000 P&R gm 6s	85¾
13000 CB&Q 7s	127	10000 RA&DM cts	88
1000 CGL&SCO1st	99¾	1000 RAWPT 1st 5s	90¾
1000 C&I Coal 1st	102½@103	5000 RioGW 1st	71¾
7000 CRI&P 5s cp	105¾	10000 StJ&GI 1st	102½@103
1000 CCGI & m	117¾	3000 StLAT 1st cp	97¾
1000 DelLH 1st	134¾	3000 StLAT 1st	92¾
1000 D&RG 4s	88¾@88¾	3000 StLSW 2d-ClassA	103
1000 DesM&A 5s	93	3000 StLA&P 1st	88
2000 DCG&F gtd 5s	102½	5000 TC&Ist—Ten D	103¾
2000 GCS&F 1st 6s	107¾	25000 T Pac 1st 4s	89¾@90
5000 GCS&F gld 6s trst	70¾	5000 T Pac 2d inc	39
1000 HAN&St J 1st 6s	104¾	3000 T&AA& M 1st	100¾
10000 LongDock 6s	121	1000 T&L& KC 1st	103¾
1000 LNA&Con	104	1000 Un El 1st	105
1000 M L&W 1st	119¾	1000 WabRR 1st	109¾
1000 Morg L&Tex	103	3000 WabRR 3d	81¾@82
3000 M & P 2d	104¾	2000 WS gtd 4s	102½@102¾
1000 MKAT cn 6s	103¾@104	2000 WNY&P 1st	104¾
5000 NYO&W 1st	112¾	2000 WNY&P 2d	83¾
5000 MKAT cn 6s	103¾	4000 WCCo inc	57¾@57¾
5000 NP's 1st cp	113¾	5000 WCCo inc	56¾
5000 NP's 2d cp	109¾	5000 WALE 1st	103
5000 NOT&M 1st	90	5000 W Pa bonds	112

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

130 WestNatB	95	3000 NP's 2d cp	110¾
1000 CB&QIll 4s	107¾	5000 NW con cp 6s	138
5000 CRI&P 5s cp	105¾		
1000 FtWAD 1st	103½	5000 ORAN 1st	109¾
11000 Ill Cen 4s	94¾	5000 P&R 1st pfd	40
5000 K&O 1st	110	2000 P&R gm 6s	85¾
5000 LE&W 1st	103¾	1000 P&R 2d 6s	23¾
5000 LS 1st reg	122¾	500 PFW&C 1st	116½
10000 R&GW 1st	71¾	10000 StJ&GI 1st	102½@103
5000 StL&AT 1st	92¾	3000 StLAT 1st cp	97¾
2000 StLSW 1st	104¾@105	3000 StLA&P 1st	88
2000 StLA&P 1st 5s 1868	87¾	3000 TC&Ist—Ten D	103¾
13000 Tex Pa 1st 5s	92¾@93¼	25000 T Pac 1st 4s	89¾@90
10000 T Pac 2d inc	39	5000 T Pac 2d inc	39
2000 UPa 1st '96	111¾	3000 T&AA& M 1st	100¾
5000 U P 1st '97	115	1000 T&L& KC 1st	103¾
5000 U P 1st '98	117¾	1000 Un El 1st	105
10000 Wis Cent Co inc	35¾@35¾	1000 WabRR 1st	109¾
1000 WS gtd 4s	102¾	3000 WabRR 3d	81¾@82
1000 WNY&P 1st	104¾	2000 WS gtd 4s	102½@102¾
2000 WNY&P 2d	83¾	2000 WNY&P 1st	104¾
		2000 WNY&P 2d	83¾
		4000 WCCo inc	57¾@57¾
		5000 WCCo inc	56¾
		5000 WALE 1st	103
		5000 W Pa bonds	112

For September new seed $1.37½ was bid. Cash offerings included some seed held over from last week, and a fair business was transacted in ordinary country lots at $1.32@1.35. Clover was quiet and weak, with $7.30@8.30 paid for prime to about fancy. March sold as high as $5.35, but was later offered at $5.34 without buyers appearing. February was salable at $5.30. Car lots of buckwheat, to arrive, sold at 80c.

The week opened with a fair trade in the wholesale markets for street produce, prices often averaging a shade easier owing to the plentiful supply on sale. The weather was mild and rather unfavorable for handling such perishable stuff as apples, though fruit in cold storage was held at fully recent outside prices when in good condition. Cheese continued fully steady, with a fair number of buying orders present; butter was quiet with a moderate demand present for fine and sweet makes, and eggs were in good demand. There was little animation in the market for poultry, with chickens especially dull, some being on sale that had been carried over from last week. Pig lead was quiet and easy, closing at $4.05@4.07½.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Saturday.	Range yesterday.		Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.				
May	$ 77¾	$ 76¾@ 77¾	77¾	$ 77¾
July	75¾	75¼@ 76	76	76
CORN.				
May	$ 29¾	$ 29¼@ 29¾	29¾	$ 29¾
July	30¾	30¼@ 30¾	30¾	30¾
OATS.				
May	$ 21	$ 20¾@ 21	21	$ 21
July	20¾	20¼@ 20¾	20¾	20¾
MESS PORK.				
March	$ 9.75	$ 9.70 @ 9.75		$ 9.75
May	9.97½	9.90 @10.02½		9.97½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
March	$ 5.85	$ 5.82½@ 5.80		$ 5.77½
May	5.92½	5.90 @ 5.92½		5.92½
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.				
March	$ 4.70	$ 4.65 @ 4.70		$ 4.70
May	4.80	4.77½@ 4.80		4.80

The following were the latest buying prices for the corresponding day last year:

	February.	May.	July.
No. 2 spring	$ 1.06¾	$ 1.09¾	$ 84¾
No. 2 corn	34¾	35¾	
No. 2 oats	25¾	26¾	
Mess pork		11.17½	11.32½
Lard	6.50	6.65	

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in the city Saturday by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 2.	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat		17	8	25
Spring wheat	17	11	3	31
Corn	477	60	161	698
Oats	195	173	2	370
Rye	9			9
Barley		24	34	58
Total	224	712	197	1,133

Inspected out: 16,300 bu wheat, 4,545 bu corn, 3,164 bu oats, 8,147 bu barley. The receipts to be inspected today are reported to include about 90 cars wheat, 615 cars corn, 263 cars oats, and 27,000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 24 hours ending at 5 o'clock Saturday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1890.	RECEIPTS. 1889.	SHIPMENTS. 1890.	SHIPMENTS. 1889.
Flour, brls	11,910	8,316	7,923	4,115
Wheat, bu	25,526	19,767	1,000	1,100
Corn, bu	170,793	140,475	109,643	128,411
Oats, bu	203,088	110,336	162,987	119,025
Rye, bu	1,000	2,457	1,000	2,000
Barley, bu	39,351	44,370	62,850	40,111
Grass-seed, lbs	458,535	450,215	190,017	201,251
Provisions, lbs	3,750	3,000	4,716	4,000
Broom-corn, lbs		26,400	58,300	9,300
Cheese, lbs	414,075	40,845	101,535	197,295
Butter, lbs	281,490	248,745	225,205	210,100
Hides, No	2,000	2,000	4,400	4,610
Wool, lbs	67,492		60,160	8,565

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

POINTS.	RECEIPTS, BU. Feb. 17.	Feb. 15.	SHIPMENTS, BU. Feb. 17.	Feb. 15.
Western.				
Chicago	18,598	15,359	13,995	21,540
Milwaukee	12,100	10,450	1,100	1,100
St. Louis	40,000	19,000	9,000	5,000
Toledo	7,021	8,750	7,000	11,000
Detroit	1,744	1,678	1,744	1,678
Peoria	11,500	2,500	500	2,000
Minneapolis	85,170	79,060	21,450	12,810
Duluth	1,800	1,800	433	290
Total	206,142	162,556	60,054	57,145
Eastern.				
New York	6,600	7,100	14,648	32,741
Philadelphia	1,562	512	4,150	1,075
Baltimore	22,504	11,200		10,000
Total	32,460	19,062	18,798	43,414
Grand total	238,602	181,618	78,852	100,559
Same days 1889	195,139	150,025	126,544	97,715

The following were the stocks of grain in store and afloat in this city at the close of last week:

	Feb. 15, 1890.	Feb. 8, 1890.	Feb. 1, 1890.	Feb. 16, 1889.
Wheat, bu	5,566,611	5,375,199	5,375,499	4,443,217
Corn, bu	2,701,880	2,658,408	2,561,721	3,260,958
Oats, bu	1,760,111	1,693,305	1,646,318	1,240,911
Rye, bu	121,200	104,276	696,102	500,023
Barley, bu	344,982	325,074	295,289	187,422
Total	10,724,791	10,156,341	10,529,929	12,267,360

These figures show an increase during the week of 24,413 bu wheat, 145,411 bu corn, 4,382 bu oats, 16,907 bu rye, and 19,908 bu barley.

The Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade gives the following as the visible supply of grain:

	Feb. 15, 1890.	Feb. 8, 1890.	Feb. 1, 1890.	Feb. 16, 1889.
Wheat, bu	30,073,230	30,752,886	31,468,965	33,435,981
Corn, bu	13,326,696	12,944,636	11,912,703	14,566,794
Oats, bu	6,818,184	6,454,696	6,145,793	5,104,359
Rye, bu	1,476,668	1,461,618	1,512,716	1,712,887
Barley, bu	1,880,604	1,747,889	1,880,611	2,162,634

These figures show an increase during the week of 15,360 bu rye, and 128,721 bu barley, and a decrease of 679,656 bu wheat, 620,200 bu corn, and 635,520 bu oats.

The Hon. S. G. Brock, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, furnishes the following official report of the exports of provisions:

	Jan., 1890.	Nov. 1, '89, to Jan. 31, '90	Jan., 1889.	Nov. 1, '88, to Jan. 31, '89.
Pork, lbs	6,910,977	21,336,217	6,698,726	17,497,926
Lard, lbs	45,455,036	127,546,455	39,844,009	90,861,181
Hams, lbs	9,727,000	31,457,345	4,071,015	19,161,000
Bacon, lbs	16,498,515	51,238,734	10,140,000	17,000,447
Beef, lbs	11,254,450	33,042,423	12,001,351	32,968,306
S'd beef, lbs	3,357,577	13,754,481	6,254,729	15,757,943
Tallow, lbs	10,462,194	34,907,000	7,705,555	19,686,100

Also the following exports of dairy products:

	May 1, 1889, to Jan. 31, '90.	May 1, 1888, to Jan. 31, '89.
Butter, lbs	1,850,029	1,510,332
Cheese, lbs	81,190,068	76,227,029

GENERAL MARKETS.

BUTTER—The week opened with a fairly satisfactory call for butter, fine grades ruling firm, while accumulations of half stock showed a marked diminution, as a result of pushing it out at a low range of prices. Quotations showed no essential change: Choice Western creamery, 29@35c per lb; Elgin district or fancy, 36@37c; fair to good, 21@32c; good to fine dairies, 18@23c; rolls, 16@18c; packing stock, 5@9c.

CHEESE—There was a fair demand for full cheeses, home buyers wanting fine makes of autumn cheeses; such was held at outside prices. Exporters were in the market for off grades, and took what was offered usually at 8c and downward. Full cream autumn made cheddars, 9@c per lb; do twins, 9@9½c; Young Americas, 10½c; low grades, 7@8c; skims, 3@7c; Swiss No. 1, 9½@10½c; brick, full cream, 8½@9c.

EGGS—The offerings were liberal, but the demand was good and sales were effected at a former range of 18½@18c per doz.

GREEN FRUITS—This market was quiet and only steady, as the demand proved rather light. Receipts of oranges were weak. Apples: Good to choice Northern spy, Baldwin, and greenings, $3.25@4.00 per brl in car-lots; common varieties, $1.50@2.50; fine to fancy eating apples, ex-store, $4.25@5.00; bell and cherry cranberries, $8.50@10.00 per brl. Florida oranges: Small brights, $4.50@5.00 per box; large do, $5.00@5.50; russets, $2.75@3.25. Californias: Riversides, $2.50@3.50; navels, $3.00@4.25. Messina lemons, $3.75@5.00. Pineapples, $4.00@5.00 per doz.

GAME—Baled dull. Ducks were in large supply and slow at $1.50@3.25 per doz for mallards and red heads. Rabbits sold at 75c@$1 per doz.

HAY—Choice lots were fair sale and steady, while common hay was again plentiful and rather slow. Sales were: On track—2 cars No. 1 timothy at $1.85; 10 cars do at prairie at $1.75@1.80. Receipts, 417 tons; shipments, 19 tons.

HIDES—No change occurred, with a fair demand at the quotations. Green salted, 4½c per lb; cured, 6½c; No. 1 calf, 6c; No. 2 do, 4c; deacons, 25c each; dry flints, 18 lbs and upward, 9@10c; do light hides, 6@7c; dry salted, 6@6½c.

POTATOES—Sales were chiefly on local account at easy prices. Only fine to fancy lots would command outside quotations: Choice to fancy Wisconsin Burbanks, 40@45c per bu on track; Beauty of Hebron, 35@40c; roses, 35@40c; Minnesota and Iowa stock, 30@35c; discounts from the above, 5@10c, and closed at 30@40c per bu.

POULTRY—Weakness prevailed, although there was little real decline. The offerings were fully ample, as shipping orders were light, chickens moving slow sale. Quotations: Dressed poultry good to choice chickens, 6@7c per lb; good to fancy young hens, 6@6½c; fair to good, 5@5½c; fancy turkeys, 10@12c; good to choice, 8@9c; fancy live fowls salable at 10@c discount.

VEGETABLES—Trade was quiet with offerings ample, and trending more or less green stuff from the South. Old onions were a shade easier in tone. Beets, 75@$1.00 per brl; cabbages, $3.00@3.50 per 100; dry-picked cabbages, 1½@2½c; cucumbers, 20@25c per doz; lettuce, $4.00@4.50 per brl; radishes, 30@35c per doz; spinach, 75@$1.00 per box.

WHISKY—The market was steady on the basis of $1.02.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparisons:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Feb. 10	12,444	158	21,031	8,851
Tuesday, Feb. 11	8,180	341	33,186	7,070
Wednesday, Feb. 12	14,372	490	36,366	8,954
Thursday, Feb. 13	13,084	240	28,934	6,916
Friday, Feb. 14	9,447	157	25,034	4,805
Saturday, Feb. 15	1,900	75	16,127	2,888
Monday, Feb. 17	15,000	200	28,000	8,000
Total last week	69,488	1,304	160,584	38,084
Previous week	69,981	1,315	134,091	37,624
Same week 1889	68,397	933	155,783	30,033
Shipments—				
Monday, Feb.